The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,052—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

ABLISHED 1818.

F. HEERING'S
PENHAGEN
RY BRANDY.

[illegible] Wine Merchants, by whom [illegible] Cards can be obtained on applica-

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† [illegible]	[illegible]	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L. [illegible]ARAT	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	[illegible]	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4128	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4128	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

24th Jan.
10th Jan. 7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
MPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Jan., 1894.
GISELA	F. Kossovich.	4,253	350	9th Feb.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallueschnig.	4,409	350	21st Jan. '94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 31, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 11th Jan., 8th Feb., and 8th March, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th January, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 28, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	o leave Bombay
RABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 13.
[illegible]	3,581	J. Laird	March 2.
ERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
ISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
RABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
RITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Dec. 28, 1893.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd January, 1894, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,797 tons, on the 4th January, 1894, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design...Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rate			Condition
Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
GENTLEMEN'S HATS AND SUN HELMETS,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
STRAW HATS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SCARVES AND TIES.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.
IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND SHEETINGS.
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extendel our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

					Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	...	5	12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	,,	...	5	0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	,,	...	5	8
Do.	,, 4	Large	,,	...	4	12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	,,	...	4	0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large	,,	...	4	0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	,,	...	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TLEGAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN IDYL.

Come weal or woe, one thing I know,
For me the days are Sunny,
If my old PIPE is filled quite tight
With OGDEN'S FRUIT and HONEY.

This famous TOBACCO is now procurable at every Store THROUGHOUT INDIA and the EAST, and is Packed in HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS, which Preserves it in BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
STANLEY OAKES,
132, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKEY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

Brand	Length (inches)		Boxes of
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS.
MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO NIGHT TUESDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1894.
3RD GRAND PRODUCTION of L. A. MASSA'S
Magnificent New and Original Pantomime
"THE QUEEN of HEARTS."
"THE QUEEN of HEARTS."
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M.
BOX OFFICE and plan of Theatre on view at MITCHELL'S, Meadows Street, from 8 a.m., to 7 p.m.
PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back, One Rupee.
Military and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

By Special Request,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
and
BETSY BAKER
will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THESPIAN CLUB,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH,
at 9-30 P.M.

Stalls and Dress Circle .... Rs. 3
Unreserved .... Re. 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Unreserved Seats.
BOX PLAN on View at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY'S NEXT CONCERT
Will take place at the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th JANUARY, 1894.

A BOMBAY MASONIC BALL

Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
On FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1894,
Under the Patronage of the
GRAND MASTER
Of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,
and the
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER
in
Charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, E. C.
Tickets to admit a Mason or Non-Mason and Lady, Rs. 10, Extra Ladies Tickets, Rs. 5 each. May be obtained from :—

A. W. SEABROOK. J. H. FURNEAUX.
J. J. MARSLAND. G. McKENZIE.
C. D. FURDONJEE. C. B. ROBINSON.
W. KNOWLES. A. BENISTON.
C. ANDERSON.

J. F. PENNOCK,
HON. SECRETARY, Lal Bagh, Parel.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

Supplied at the Russian Banquit in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Subagent.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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'XMAS 1893.

IF you want to merry be
'Xmas Cards please come and see,
Bohemian Glassware Rich and Nice,
Toilette Requisites at Moderate Price.
Elegant Stationery of every kind,
Desks and Boxes you will surely find
At MOTIWALA'S SHOP,—18, Church Gate Street.
Where Fancy Articles your eyes will greet.
To kind Patrons—one and all
Who respond to this our friendly call,
We wish health and good cheer
During the ensuing New Year.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the Undersigned, JAMES GEORGE SMITH, of Union Bank Buildings, in the City of Liverpool, Merchant, CHARLES DOUGLAS, of the city of Bombay, Merchant, and MAGNUS MOWAT, of 63, Cornhill, in the City of London, Merchant, heretofore carrying on business as Merchants at Bombay and Kurrachee, both in India, under the style or firm of RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and at Liverpool under the style of JAMES G. SMITH, has on and from the 31st Day of December, 1893, been Dissolved by Mutual Consent so far as regards the said JAMES GEORGE SMITH, who Retires from the said Firms, the business of which will be continued by the remaining Partners, to whom all debts and other monies owing to the late Partnership are to be paid.—Dated the 6th Day of December, 1893.

JAMES G. SMITH,
C. DOUGLAS,
M. MOWAT.

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Are Packed in Patent
Air-tight Tin Boxes,
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Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers
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Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

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The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

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PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

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A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

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Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

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The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Reserve Fund .... $ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

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ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...... Rs. 6,26,978

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DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
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P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Banks Closed.
[illegible] Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st :—Ormidale (s), from Algoa Bay; and Venus (schr), Seychelles. Yesterday :—Nyanza (s), from Zanzibar; LaSeyne (s), Aden; and York (s), New York.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Imperatrix sailed yesterday for Trieste.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—Head Branch—Statement for December 1893. Daily average attendance 222·84, admission 2330, prevailing diseases, fevers and dysentery.

Scalded to Death.—An inquest was held on Sunday afternoon, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, at the Hindu Burning Ground, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Oojee, aged two years, the daughter of one Dala, a tailor, residing at Nagdevi Street. At 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the deceased, while playing in the cookroom, scalded her right arm severely by putting it into a chatty of boiling *dal*, which her mother had placed near the fire-place. She was treated at home by a Borah hakim, but never recovered, and at 1 a.m. on Sunday was seized with spasms, and died immediately. A verdict of accidental death by scalding was recorded.

Sudden Death of a Convict.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Common Jail, regarding the death of a convict, named Amir Shaik Adam, aged thirty years. The deceased was undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment for two months. On his admission into the jail, he was treated in the jail hospital as an outpatient for five days, for liver complaint. At 7-45 a. m. yesterday, the deceased suddenly fainted and fell down, and convulsions followed. The Hospital Assistant immediately came up, and after examining the deceased pronounced him to be dead. The medical evidence went to show that the deceased died from sudden failure of the heart's action, after a protracted liver disease, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

Sudden Death.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, on Sunday, at Malabar Hill, regarding the death of a Hindu, named Ranchore Bhugwan, aged about thirty-five years, residing in the Fort. For the last three or four years the deceased had been suffering from pains in the chest, and difficulty of breathing. He often complained of cough and some times fainted. On Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, the deceased went to Mr. Gostling's bungalow, at Malabar Hill, to get a situation as butler, and showed his certificate to Mrs. Gostling who, after some conversation, told him to come at 11 o'clock, on the following morning. The deceased then salaamed Mrs. Gostling, and was going away, when he suddenly fainted, and fell in the dining-room, and died instantly. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

Found Drowned in a Tank.—An inquiry was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, on Sunday afternoon, at Moombadevi Tank, regarding the circumstances, under which a Hindu grocer, named Cooverji Virji, aged about forty years, residing at Dongree Street, met his death. The deceased who was heavily involved in debt, some times suffered from dysentery, and very often told his mistress that he was tired of his life. At 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, one Krishna Pandoo, a pigeon-keeper at the Moombadevi Tank, saw the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. The police were informed and the body was removed, no marks of violence being found on it. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by drowning in the Moombadevi Tank, under circumstances unknown.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital, on the body of one Gunnoo Vithoo, aged twenty-five years, a porter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., who worked at Carnac Bunder Station. At 7-30 p.m., on the 22nd ultimo, the deceased was told to unhook the last waggon of a goods train, which had arrived there. He did so, but as he was coming out of the line, his foot caught in the rail, and he fell down, one of the wheels of the waggon passing over his left leg. He was conveyed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital, where his injured leg was amputated at the thigh, and he was progressing favourably up to the 29th ultimo, when tetanus supervened, and he died at 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, on Sunday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a halalcore, named Jetha Raja, aged twenty-three years. The deceased had been residing with another halalcore named, Gora Bhica, at Peroo Lane, Oomercarry, for the last eleven months. About seven months ago Gora's daughter, Mallee, having left her husband's house, at Bhownugger, arrived in Bombay, and resided with her father. On Friday Mallee's husband came to Bombay and put up in the same house in which his wife, his father-in-law, and the deceased lived. On Saturday noon Mallee told her father that her husband suspected her of having undue intimacy with the deceased, and that he (the husband) desired him to turn the deceased out of the house. The father immediately asked the deceased to leave the house, and he at once complied. At 8 o'clock on the following morning the deceased, who had been smarting under the pains of dismissal, went to a licensed opium vendor's shop, at Bhendy Bazaar, and having purchased ten pice worth of opium, swallowed it. He then went to the house, from which he was recently dismissed, and laid down in the passage in a stupefied condition. He was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at noon on the same day. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to opium-poisoning, and a verdict in accordance with the evidence was recorded.

New Year's Day.—The services on Sunday, at the various places of Christian worship, were of a special character, and in several instances watchnight meetings were held to mark the close of 1893 and the commencement of 1894. At St. Thomas' Cathedral yesterday matins were said at 6-45 a.m. and holy communion was celebrated at 7-15. At 6 o'clock there was evensong with sermon. The banks and most of the European places of business were yesterday closed, in honour of the advent of another year. The Police Courts, and the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, were also closed. Shortly before half-past seven in the morning the clouds which had been gathering about the city since the previous evening broke, and for about half-an-hour the rain came down quite in monsoon fashion. As a consequence the Proclamation Parade fixed to take place on the Maidan at 7-30 had to be abandoned. The unexpected rain caused considerable inconvenience to residents in the tents on the Esplanade, but the downfall was not sufficiently heavy to necessitate the temporary evacuation of the tents as was the case during the unexpected cyclonic disturbance a few weeks ago. The amount of rainfall was 0·22 of an inch; during the whole of the present century such an occurrence has not been recorded on New Year's Day. All the merchant vessels lying in harbour as well as in Prince's and Victoria Docks were decorated with banners and flags, while the Royal colours were run up at all the vessels belonging to the Royal Navy. Exactly at 12 noon, a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from Her Majesty's ship Marathon, being the senior vessel in port. The Government Dockyard flagstaff was decorated throughout the day with flags and banners.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.
Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-division.
Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-Divisions.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch and 40 pr R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch and 40 pr R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.

2 There will be class firing at Cooria, on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEW YEAR'S CALENDARS.

WATSON'S WHISKEY.

Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., the local agents of Messrs. Watson and Co., whiskey distillers, are issuing a handsome wall calendar, which is in many ways unique. The story of its design and lithography is interesting :—A few months ago, during the strikes, there was a long correspondence and a series of leading articles in the "Evening News and Post" in London, complaining that thousands of chromo-lithographers were out of work, that all the big printers, such as Marcus Ward, Raphael Tuck, and others gave their work to Germany, and even the Bible Society Missionary Societies who get their subscriptions in England had their work done in Germany and thus able and hardworking men were kept out of employing, though they could turn out as good if not better work in England. The reply was that the work was very much cheaper and better executed and finished in Germany, and no danger of delay through strikes. Messrs. Jas. Watson and Co. obtained some photographs of Indian notables from Messrs. Fischer and Co., got an "ebauche" made in England, and then the whole work done in England. The execution, finish, and fidelity to original cannot be excelled and as to quality and finish it is equal to any, and superior to most, German chromos.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL.

The *Indian Textile Journal* issues a very useful calendar and diary interleaved with blotting paper, and is replete with information. It makes a convenient addition to the desk.

CHUBBS' DIARY.

Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, the Bombay agent of Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company, is sending to his customers a particularly neat pocket calendar and diary, which in addition to good paper and artistic printing has the advantage of a stout leather cover.

DAWSON'S WHISKY DIARY.

Through their Bombay agents, Messrs. Jeejeebhai Jehangeer and Company, of Bank Street, Mr. Peter Dawson, the Glasgow whisky distiller, is issuing an illustrated book in Glasgow, together with a blotting book and calendar. The book among other most important and interesting matter contains at page 154 a lucid account of the distillery and its production, &c. The agents claim "from long experience and the opinions collected from various sources, who can be called connoisseurs in spirits, that Dawson's Perfection Whisky is the best of its kind imported in Bombay," and the information given in the book "renders a valuable service to those in search of a pure and reliable brand of whisky."

THE DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., whose death is reported was of late years an annual cold weather visitor to India. He was the eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, says *Men and Women of the Time*, and was born in London, June 8, 1821, and was educated at a private school and in Germany. He married, in 1843, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin. In 1847 he established an agricultural settlement and sanatorium at Newera Ellia, in the mountains of Ceylon, at an altitude of 6,200 feet above the sea level. At great personal cost he, together with his brother, conveyed emigrants from England, and the best breeds of cattle and sheep to found the mountain colony. The impulse given by this adventure secured the assistance of the Colonial Office, and with the increasing prosperity of Ceylon, Newera Ellia has become a resort of considerable importance, the most recent development being the cultivation of the valuable cinconna plant. In 1854 Mr. Baker retired from Ceylon after eight years' residence, and at the death of his wife in 1855 he proceeded to the Crimea, and he was subsequently engaged in Turky in the organization of the first railway. In 1861 he commenced an enterprise entirely at his own cost for the discovery of the Nile sources in the hope of meeting the Government expedition under the command of Captain Speke, who had started from Zanzibar for the same object. Having married, in 1860, Florence, daughter of M. Finnian von Sass, he was accompanied throughout this arduous journey by his wife. Leaving Cairo, April 15, 1861, he reached, on June 13, the junction of the Atbara with the Nile. For nearly a year he explored the regions of Abyssinia whence comes the Blue Nile; and in June, 1862, he descended to Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile; where he organised a party of ninety-six persons to explore the course of the latter river. They set out in December, 1862, and reached Gondokoro in February, 1863. Here Mr. Baker had the good fortune to meet Captains Speke and Grant, who had succeeded, in reaching the Lake Victoria Nyanza, which they believed to be the primary source of the Nile. Mr. Baker, having resolved to supplement their explorations, supplied them with the necessary vessels for the voyage to Khartoum, and started from Gondokoro by land, March 26, 1863, without either interpreter or guide, in defiance of the opposition of the slave-hunters who attempted to bar his progress. The route was first eastward, then nearly south, and afterwards turned towards the east. On March 14, 1864, he came in sight of a great fresh water lake, the "Mwootan N'zige," until then unknown, which he named the Albert Nyanza. After navigating the lake from N. lat. 1° 14' to the exit of the Nile at 2° 15', he sat out on his homeward journey early in April, 1864, but owing to illness and the disturbed condition of the country he did not reach Gondokoro until March 23, 1865. This was the first successful expedition directed from the North in the history of Nilotic discovery; Mr. Baker having carried with his vessels all the numerous transport animals which alone enabled him to proceed from Gondokoro in the absence of native carriers. The Royal Geographical Society awarded to him its Victoria Gold Medal, and on his return to England in 1866 he was created M.A. of the University of Cambridge, and received the honour of Knighthood. In September, 1869, he undertook the command of an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, who placed at his disposal a force of 1,500 picked Egyptian troops, and intrusted him for four years with absolute and uncontrolled power of life and death. He undertook to subdue the African wilderness, and to annex it to the civilized world; to destroy the slave trade, and to establish regular commerce in its place; to open up to civilization those vast African lakes which are the equatorial reservoirs of the Nile; and to add to the Kingdom of the Pharaohs the whole of the countries which border on that river. Sir Samuel, having first received from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidieh and the rank of Pacha and Major-General, left Cairo with his party on December 2, 1869, Lady Baker, as in former journeys, accompanying him. He returned in 1873. Sir Samuel was the author of "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," 1854, new edition 1874; "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon," 1855, new edition, 1874; "The Albert Nyanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources," 2 volumes, 1866, translated into French and German; "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia and the Sword Hunters of the Hamram Abrabs," 1867 4th edition, 1871; "Cast up by the Sea," a Story, 1869, translated into French by Madame P. Fernand under the title of "L'Enfant du Naufrage;" "Ismailia; a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade; arranged by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt," 2 volumes, 1874. In 1879, shortly after the British occupation of Cyprus, he visited every portion of the island thoroughly to investigate its resources, the results of which journey he published in a volume entitled "Cyprus as I saw it in 1879." Thence he proceeded upon various researches through Syria, India, Japan, and America. In 1883 he published "True Tales for my Grandsons," and in 1890, "Wild Beasts and their ways," reminiscences of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Sir Samuel was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and an honorary member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, Berlin, Italy, and America. He had received the Grande Medaille d'Or of the Societe de Geographie de Paris. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, and J.P. of Devon; he had the Orders, the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh, and the second and third classes, in addition to the second class of the Osmanieh.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st December, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 845
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·7
General Directions of wind*	SE, E, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	173
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	67·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st Jany, 1894	0·22

* From midnight to midnight.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Asbet.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

The Indian "National" Congress resumed its sittings in the pavilion erected near the Railway Station at 2 p. m. on Thursday. There was an immense crowd composed of all sorts and conditions present, though the native gentry of Lahore were conspicuous by their absence. Among the visitors were a few European gentlemen, drawn thither by curiosity. The native students of Lahore. styling themselves "Congress Volunteers" pervaded the pavilion, as ushers clad in strange and gorgeous garments, with tinsel "facings" and full of the knowledge that they too were assisting in the *most* unique movement "ever known in the history of the world," as one delegate phrased it.

Punctually at 2 p. m. the elect of Central Finsbury and the "Father of the Congress" appeared on the platform, having entered by some side door. These two were received with loud cheers and much hand clapping; one-half of the assembly rose to its feet, and some few of the Bengali phalanx reverently took off their caps.

The resolution was put by one R. N. Madhol Kar from Berar. He stated that the Congress had wrested the principle of representation from the people of England. They had made a beginning, and there was certainly no doubt that in the future they would get all they wanted. This expression of hope raised much enthusiasm, and the speaker took his seat amidst a storm of cheers and hand clapping.

The resolution was seconded by a professor of the Fergusson college at Poona, G. R. Gokhale by name, who was so stirred up by the injustice of the new Councils Act that he made use of very strong language The scheme of 1892 was so drawn up, he said, that the framer of it could yet have done better had he sat down to formulate a plan directly antagonistic to the principle of self-government. Great applause followed this remark, and the students shouted "shame, shame" with great vigour. The speaker wound up a peroration by accusing Lord Harris of misrepresentation, and applause followed him to his seat.

The resolution was supported by Bishen Naryan Dar, a delegate from Oudh, who said they of the united Provinces were in the same boat as their brethren of Bombay. He was also of opinion that the local Governments had frustrated the object of the Indian Councils Act. The new franchise had been given not to the People but to District Boards, Municipalities, and Chambers of Commerce, an arrangement which was perfectly incomprehensible to him. Another sore point with Bishen Naryan Dar, "of Oudh," was the conduct of officials with regard to election to the Council. They actively interfered with the rights of the free and independent electors of Oudh, and brought pressure to bear on all whom they could in order to elect their friends. The speaker, as a case in point, narrated the story of Hamid Ali Khan and Siri Ram, who had got elected by the aid of high officials. These men are apparently well known to Congressionists, for the former name was received with cheers, and the Babu loudly hissed. The speaker wound up by saying that the North-West Government had marred and stultified the good promises of the Indian Councils Act.

The next talker was a Punjabi Muhammadan, and and his name was Muharram Ali Chishti.

The next speaker was a typical Bengali. He thanked the English Government for the small bill of self-Government it had given them, but hoped that they would get a larger dose next time. This humourous remark was received with loud laughter, and stirred by the applause the Babu went on to say other funny things. Babu Bolkonto Nath Sen next examined at some length the representative system of Bengal, and pronounced it to be wholly unsatisfactory. He was succeeded by Mr. Tahalram Khem Chund, of Sind, who made the best speech of the evening. It was couched in really temperate language, and was altogether free from extraordinary superlatives. He pointed out that of two members allowed the Sindians, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, composed of 31 houses, of which 17 were really branches of Bombay firms sent one to Lord Harris's Council; so that the Bombay Chamber was represented twice over.

Keshowrao Joshi, of the Central Provinces, thought the Indian Councils Act disappointing, and was supported by Sirdar Gujan Singh, a Ludhiana pleader. The final speaker on the first resolution was a man from Madras Mr. Jumbo Linga Mudeliar who thought that things were not so bad in Madras as elsewhere, but still there could be no doubt that the Government had betrayed their interests.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji then read the resolution again, and asked those in favour of it to hold their hands up. Up went three thousand hands. The Chairman then enquired for dissentients, but no hold voice was upraised, and amid jubilant shouts of "None, none" from the students, those who had printed copies of the resolution wrote down "Passed unanimously" at the bottom of the paper.

The President then read out the next Resolution, which was also in favour of a Punjab Legislative Council, and was supported by six genuine Punjabi Hindus. The first, Lala Hur Bhagwan Das, said, amid laughter and cheers, that his province was quite capable of swallowing the pill of Legislative Councils and surviving it, as the other Provinces had survived it. The Punjab, which was the fighting province of India, should easily be able to govern itself. This arguments is hard to follow, but the multitude present understood and cheered. The next speaker, Lala Murli Dhur, began to speak in English, but changed his language to the vernacular, saying he could not sing in borrowed plumes. The rest of his speech was apparently very funny, as the audience laughed to tears, and the Punjabis present congratulated each other on their choice of a speaker. He was followed by one Umar Baksh, who complained bitterly of a Government which had not noticed former Congress resolutions calling for a Legislative Council for the Punjab. Lala Thakur Dass spoke in Hindustani, Moulvie Nisar Ali Shohrat then asked why the Punjab should not have a Legislative Council, but was unable to find an answer.

The President now called for any one who had an amendment to offer, and Lala Khanya Lall move up to the platform, and said he objected to a Legislative Council for the Punjab, on the ground that the Lieutenant-Governor and his officials would be sure to pitchfork inferior persons into that assembly, as had been done in other Provinces.

The original Resolution was then carried unanimously

The President now read out what he called the "Omnibus Resolution." Here it is in its entirety :—

"That this Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating—

(*a*) The reduction of the salt duty by at least the amount of its latest enhancement;

(*b*) The raising of the Income-tak taxable minimum from five hundred to one thousand;

(*c*) Persistent pressure by the Government of India on all Provincial Administrations, to induce them to carry out, in its integrity, the Excise policy enunciated in paragraphs 103, 104, 105 of the Despatch, published in the *Gazette of India* of March, 1890, and the introduction of a simple system of local option in the case of all villages;

(*d*) The introduction into the Code of Criminal Procedure of a provision enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they may be committed to the Court of Sessions;

(*e*) The fundamental reform of the Police administration, by a reduction in the numbers and an increase in the salaries and in the qualifications of the lower grades and their far more careful enlistment; and by the selection for the higher posts of gentlemen of higher capacities more in touch with the respectable portions of the community, and less addicted to military pretensions than the majority of existing Deputy Inspectors-General, Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents of Police are;

(*f*) A modification of the rules under the Arms Act, so as to make them equally applicable to all residents, in, or visitors to India, without distinction of creed, caste or colour; to ensure the liberal concessions of licences wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle, or crops; and to make all licences, granted under the revised rules, of life-long tenure, revocable only on proof of misuse, and valid throughout the Provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued;

(*g*). The establishment of Millitary Colleges in India, whereat natives of India, as defined by statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officers (according to capacity and qualifications) of the Indian army;

(*h*). The organising throughout the more warlike races of the Empire of a system of Militia service; and

(*i*) The authorising and stimulating of a wide-spread system of volunteering, such as obtains in Great Britain, amongst the people of India.

The resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble V. R. Nathu of Bombay, and seconded by Mr. G. S. Khaperdy of Berar. The former speaker urged that taxation should be reduced together with military expenses, and the budget thus balanced. Referring to the police force, he said it was composed of the scum of society, who interferred materially with the administration of justice. Kuli Prosana Kavibishard, narrated several touching anecdotes regarding police oppression, and Hafiz Abdul Rahim spoke at length in Hindustani on various subjects, None of the speakers referred to resolutions (*c*) and (*d*), probably they did not understand them.

These resolutions were also carried unanimously.

The last resolution was in favour of separating the Indian Medical from the Army Medical Service, and giving over the former to "indigenous talent."

"That this Congress is of opinion that the time has arrived when, in the interest of public medical education and the advancement of medical science and of scientific wark in this country, as also in the cause of economic administration, the civil medical service of India should be reconstructed on the basis of such services in other civilised countries wholly detached from and independent of a millitary service, so as to give full effect to the educational policy of Government to rear education for its own sake in every branch and to raise a scientific medical profession in India by throwing open fields for medical and scientific work to the best talent available and indigenous talent in particular."

The resolution was proposed and seconded by Drs. Badurjee and M. M. Bose, both of whom spoke with moderation. Two other speakers followed. The resolution was carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the Oudh delegates presented Mr. Dadabhi Naorji with the fallowing address. It is worth reading as a specimen of the extreme hyperbole which has characterised the speeches and writings of Congressionists.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P. for Central Finsbury. Sir, we the delegates from Oudh, on behalf of the people of the Province, beg to approach you with the deepest and sincerest feelings of gratitude for the invaluable services you have, ever since your election as a Member of the present Parliament, rendered to this country, and offer you a most hearty welcome. We rejoice with the rest of India that you have been enable to accept the presidency of the coming National Congress and guide its deliberations at a very critical moment of your country's history.

We all feel if as a matter of national gratification and pride that you have been enabled, through the just and generous instincts, of the English people, to sit in the greatest Legislative assembly in the world, and there to represent, watch, and further the interests not only of your English constituency, but also of those millions of your own fellow-countrymen, whose sufferings are great, but whose patience and endurance are even greater—those dumb, half-starved masses whose cause no one has as yet pleaded before the British Government and the British public with greater zeal, earnestness, ability, and heroic persistence than yourself. It is impossible within the compass of such a small address to do more than barely allude to the principal triumphs of your Parliamentary career. While we are deeply grateful to those of our English friends who have been fighting our battles in and out of Parliament, we must acknowledge that without your patriotic exertion the British Congress Committee would not have been what it is now. We feel that for many a year to come, English platforms and English press must be our chief battle ground, and that the best way to secure fair and equitable decisions upon all the great questions concerning the administration of India must for a long time be not to apply to the Indian authorities but to appeal directly to the British public. This function the British Committee has been discharging ever since its formation with admirable fact and energy, which is beyond doubt due to your persistent and patriotic endeavours. The resolution regarding the Simultaneous Examinations recently passed by the House of Commons is the result of the battle you have fought single-handed for over a quarter of a century. Whatever obstacles those interested in keeping things as they are may throw in the way of giving practical effect to that resolution, we are as certain of our ultimate success as of the rising of the morrow's sun; but whenever that day comes when Simultaneous Examinations for the Civil Service become an accomplished fact, the unanimous voite of all India will, we feel sure, give you the credit for obtaining for your fellow countrymen one of the best and most fruitful concessions from the British Government. In all that you have said in Parliament upon the question and the necessity of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the present system of the Government of India, you have most truly and faithfully represented the mind of the Indian public, and we have watched with very great regret and disappointment the resistance offered to your moderate and just proposals by an influential section of retired Anglo-Indians in the House of Commons.

We own to Sir William Wedderburn a large debt of gratitude for drawing the attention of the Home authorities to the recent regrettable riots; although it is a great pity that they did not deem it advisable to accept his suggestion regarding the appoinment of a Commission with the object of inquiring into the origin and causes of those disturbances. To us, the inhabitants of the United Provinces, the matter is one of awful moment, and we still fear that if not properly handled it may lead to serious troubles in the furture. We earnestly request you, on behalf of those poor masses who have lately suffered much at the hands of our Local Government, to take up their cause once more in Parliament and to ask the House of Commons once again to give its most serious consideration to the subject and to take effective measures with a view to prevent any further friction between the people and the Executive.

In the House of Commons you are the representative of 300 millions of Her Majesty's subjects, and the record of the services you have rendered to the people and the State is great and glorious. By your ability, statesmanship, and patriotism, displayed in the Parliamentary debates, you have redeemed the intellectual repute of your nation, and by the many concessions you have been able to obtain for us in so short a time, you have engraved for yourself a noble name, not upon brass or stone, but upon that which is better than either—the affections of a grateful people—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE CASE OF MR. HARRISON.

A **Correspondent** signing "Flumin Aquingas" writes as follows to the "Pioneer" :—I am glad to see that one of your correspondents has animadverted on the case of Mr. Harrison, the youth whose prospects in life have been utterly ruined by a piece of indiscretion. The whole business leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth, which is not sweetened by the fact that the attention of Government was directed to Mr. Harrison's escapade by a garbled version in a native paper. The Services, and, indeed the whole Anglo-Indian community, have a right to know all the facts which led up to this Draconian sentence. The proceedings have been conducted in a hole-and-corner fashion, and the scraps of information which have found their way into the press are insufficient to enable an impartial judge to form an opinion as to the merits of the case. As it stands, the general impression is that the real culprits are those who entrusted a mere boy with the charge of a district in a Province which, perhaps more than any other, demands experience and calm strength in those charged with high adminstrative duties therein. It may be that Mr. Harrison aggravated his original crime by lying or prevaricating as to its incidents. I have heard this stated, and if the story be true, there may be some justification for the action taken by the Secretary of State. But on the most unfavourable hypothesis a couple of years suspension from office would, I think, be a punishment fully proportionate to the offence. I repeat that it is in the interests of good government that the facts should be published without reserve: and if the Punjab Commission knew their own interests they would ask in concert to be furnished with the papers. The absence of remonstrance on the part of those whose future is vitally concerned will assuredly be made the plea for further acts of official tyranny, of which there have been several, hardly less glaring, during recent years. As a pendent to the "playing to the gallery" at the expense of a European officer, I could mention an instance of excessive lenity and wholly misplaced consideration shown in punishing the laches of a native civilian. But I hold my hand, for the present, in the hope that Government will deal frankly with us.

There is a good story "going round" with regard to the Foreign Office. A formerly well-known cricketer, whom (says the *St. James's Gazette*) we may call Mr. A. H. Smith, was lately travelling in Spain with his wife, and was at Barcelona about the time of the recent explosions. Not hearing from him, his relations, who were becoming anxious, induced the Foreign Office to telegraph to "the authorities" at Barcelona to make inquiries. The first telegram was somewhat in this form :—

> Arthur Smith, British subject; in Barcelona during recent outrages. Kindly make inquiries and wire results.

To this came the answer after an interval :—

> The man Smith is in Barcelona. He is being watched.

And again, a little later, came a further telegraphic report from Barcelona :—

> The man Smith attempted to leave Barcelona last night—is now in custody.

Shortly after Mr. Smith himself wired to the Foreign Office :—

> Owing to your confounded telegram, have spent twenty-four hours in Spanish gaol. What do you mean?

It is believed that "the man Smith," who is an artist, was not altogether grateful for the anxiety of his relations on his behalf.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

On the re-assembling of the Opium Commission on Wednesday, with reference to the memorandum read by the President as reported in our yesterday's issue his lordship added: I should like to explain the origin of this memorandum. It will be within the recollection of the Commission that previous to the departure of that section of the Commission who have recently visited Burma, repeated discussions took place with reference to the amount of evidence which we might be called upon to take in Calcutta before our departure upon our tour. The date of that departure had been fixed, after consultation with Sir James Lyall for the 2nd of January, and for reasons fully understood by the Commission, having reference to the arrangements of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, it was impossible to entertain a later date for our departure. That being so, it became exceedingly desirable to put some limitation upon the amount of further evidence which it had been proposed to tender for the consideration of the Commission in Calcutta. I looked over the list of witnesses which it was proposed that we should hear, and I saw an exceedingly long list of names from Assam. Therefore I ventured to write to Mr. Westland of the Finance Department of the Government, and to say that we did not consider it necessary to deal with the case of Assam at such great length as had been proposed, and I urged that the members of the Commission could be quite sufficiently informed upon the Assam question with a less amount of evidence. That resulted in my having an interview with Mr. Westland, in which he stated that the Government recognised their obligation to give the information necessary for the Commission as their primary duty, but also that they were bound to look to the public at large, and therefore that it might frequently happen that it would be their duty to tender evidence not precisely called for by the Commission itself, but which it was necessary to put before the public for the purpose of preventing false impressions being entertained with regard to the policy of the Government. At the close of the conversation,—a lengthy conversation, I should say—Mr. Westland said, "Will there be any record made of what passed?" To which I replied that there certainly was no reason why a record should not be made and submitted to the united Commission on the reurn of the members abroad in Burma. Accordingly Mr. Prescott Hewett drafted the memorandum I have now read to you.

Mr. Wilson: I wish to direct attention to the last sentence in the first paragraph—"The Government however, will not reply to such evidence as a defendant, but will merely pursue their course of enabling the Commission to fully ascertain the actual facts." Now in previous papers put before us the Government distinctly stated that it was no part of their business—that they would not undertake to present any evidence except that which practically favoured the present policy. Thesefore this is scarcely consistent with their previous statement. I only wish to point that out.

Lord Brassey: The memorandum must be understood to represent the view now taken by the Government of their duty towards the Commission.

Mr. Fanshawe (to Mr. Wilson): Would you kindly let me know what previous paper you are referring to?

Mr. Wilson: I do not think we have had it put before us in print, and I do not think, therefore, that I have a copy. But I have no doubt that our Secretary will remember that a document was circulated at a comparatively early stage of our proceedings in which the distinct statement was made, and noted by myself at the time, that the Government did not consider it a part of its duty—I cannot recall the exact words—to produce anything, to use a common phrase, like anti-opium evidence. Therefore I do not think it is quite correct to say the Government declines the position of a defendant.

Lord Brassey: At any rate, speaking to me through Mr. Westland, they desire now to take a broader position, and I think we may accept the statement of what passed as read by me for the purpose of it being put on our minutes. I did not propose to raise any discussion upon this memorandum. I thought, as Mr. Westland had desired it, that I ought to make a report of the interview in writing, so that it might be submitted to the Government before it came before us to-day. I think we had better praceed with our business.

ASSAM EVIDENCE.

Mr. Driberg, Excise Commissioner of Assam, a note of whose examination-in-chief was published some days ago, was cross-examined at great length by Messrs. Fanshawe and Wilson principally concerning matters of departmental detail. Regarding the main question the witness deposed that having been in Assam since 1864, and having from the nature of his duties been brought intimately into contact with the natives, he had a very wide knowledge of their habits and character. Among the Assamese consumers of opium the habit of eating the drug preponderates, and the drinking of it probably come next. The habit varies much in different races, but from 30 to 35 per cent. of the general population of Assam habitually take opium. There is a general opinion among the inhabitants that opium has a beneficial effect in fevers and some other maladies. Witness believes that view to be an accurate one. The use of opium by the Assamese is a distinctly moderate use. The Mekas are the largest consumers of the drug in Assam and are notably good coolies of much use on frontier expeditions. Crime in the districts where the opium habit obtains is comparatively much rarer than in the Surma Valley, where there is no opium. Among the opium eaters crimes such as dacoity and affray, which are common in Sylhet and Cachar, do not recur. The material condition of the Assamese is certainly most prosperous. The land is fertile and supplies them with all they need, while there is a ready market for all surplus stocks. There is most distinctly a high standard of comfort among the people, regard being paid to their class, and the position they occupy. They are certainly inclined to indolence, the disinclination to labour being probably due to the fact that prior to the British occupation, labour was compulsory as a tribute to the State. The word *Kania* is certainly not a term of reproach among the Assamese themselves. If opium were prohibited exsisting consumers would undoubtedly turn to alcohol and ganja, probably to both. Illicit cultivation of the poppy would be an extremely easy matter in such a country as Assam where the dense jungle growth would give it ready shelter. Smuggling would go on with equal facility. A good deal of ganja is produced in Assam.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

The Commission re-assembled on Thursday morning.

EVIDENCE OF MR. S. BORAH.

Mr. Satyanath Borah, an Assamese pleader, examined, said :—

I have 20 years' experience of opium eaters. The use of opium was universal in Assam before the prohibition of the poppy cultivation. Since that time, however, the consumption has considerably decreased. In Lower Assam the use of opium is more common among the lower classes of people than among the gentry. In Upper Assam common men and gentlemen alike use opium freely. Opium has made the Assamese extremely indolent, and the poverty of the country is mostly due to the extensive use of this drug.

EVIDENCE OF MR. L. M. LAHIRI.

Mr. Lalit Mohun Lahiri, an Assamese pleader, examined, said :—

The Assamese people are largely given to the habit of eating and smoking opium, and I have no doubt the habit is extremely hurtful to their physical, moral, and intellectual growth. The opium habit, if once taken up, is very hard to shake off, and the insidiousness of the effects of the drug, unlike the violent demonstrations of alcohol and ganja, on the human system, is exactly the reason why opium should be carefully avoided.

MR. HAVILAND.

Mr. R. C. Haviland, a tea planter at Gowhatty, said :—I have lived is Lower Assam since 1878, and have known all sorts of opium-eaters among the Assamese. I own a tea-garden, which up to 1887 was almost exclusively worked by Assamese labourliving in the surrounding villages. I had Assamese (Hindoos) Cacharis, Garos, and Bengalis among my coolies. Of these the Assamese and old Bengali settler coolies were the chief consumers, after them the Cacharis, and considerably after them the Garos. I attribute the less consumption of the last two classes to the fact that both are alcohol consumers—the Cacharis in a moderate degree, the Garos in an excessive degree. In 1887 the villages round me were attacked by that awful sickness known as *kala-azar*. The Garo villages were the first to suffer, and the inhabitants died out in two years. It then spread to the other villages round me, and nearly all the Cacharis died. The opium-eating Bengalis were affected in a much less degree and the opium-eating Assamese (Hindoos) least of all. A large village within three miles of my garden is almost entirely inhabited by Hindoos. This village though lying level with the *dhan* fields, and being during the rains inundated for months, almost entirely escaped *kala azar*. I attribute their escape from this disease to their being opium-eaters, and I wish my other coolies were opium-eaters rather than alcohol consumers. I should mention that women eat opium quite as much as the men do among my opium-eaters in both forms—smoking and eating. To prohibit the sale of opium would, in my opinion, be worse than a blunder—it would certainly drive opium-eaters, who could not get smuggled opium, to consume alcohol or ganja. Morally, an opium-eater is as good, and rather better, than a non-opium-eater, but inclined to be stupid till he has had his morning dose. I believe that if opium was stopped, the Assamese would revolt, and I am sure that nothing short of armed force would persuade them to pay any other tax to take the place of the opium revenue.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GILMAN.

Mr. E. P. R. Gilman, a tea-planter at Sonapore, said. As far as morals are concerned, I should say the opium-eater is a more moral man than consumers of bhang or ganja or "phatika" (native spirit) are. I think the disposition of the people of Assam is decidedly against any interfering with, or prohibiting of, the sale of opium, whether for medical or for non-medical purposes; and as to bearing any cost or part of cost of the prohibitive measures, the people, I am sure, would not bear any of it; and if it is stopped, one might as well shut up all the tea-gardens dependent on labour in Assam.

MR. BRIDGE.

Mr. Ernest Bridge, a tea-planter, Kopati Tea Estate, said I have observed that those who take opium invariably do more work than the non-consumer, and to restrict the sale of opium in Assam to medical requirements only would to my mind, if not absolutely impossible, give rise to a combined feeling. that would lead to very serious results. I do not believe it has any moral or physical drawback; in fact, physically it is without doubt most beneficial to the people, in that, in a province like this, where fever is prevalent, there is little doubt that opium, though not actually taken as a cure, acts as a resistant against fever, and this is very apparent from the fact that non-opium eaters constantly get fever when malaria is thick in the rains. Again, dysentery and bowel-complaints are perhaps the two things which these people suffer from most, and if it were not for opium the fatal results from these ailments would be quite alarming.

EVIDENCE OF MR. J. BARUA.

Mr. Jagannath Barua, a tea-planter, Latekujan factory, in the Sibsagar district, said: The sale of opium should never be prohibited. Opium is a necessity in a jungly and malarious province like Assam. The use of opium has been prevalent from time immemorial.

EVIDENCE OF MR. PHUKAN.

Mr. Mohendro Nath Phukan, a tea-planter, Mokhola Tea Estate, said :—In my humble opinion the sale of opium should not be prohibited for other than medicinal purposes. Such prohibition is impracticable both on account of the loss of splendid revenue it yields to the province, and the miserable deaths the present opium-eaters will have to die, after suffering a great deal from indigestion, diarrhœa, dysentery, and a host of other complications for having no opium to eat; but I may not be far wrong in saying that one-eighth of the whole populations of Assam are opium-eaters, most of them habitual, and others occasional, consumers, the consumption varying in quantity according to the population of the different districts. In my humble opinion, the consumption of opium has nothing to do with the morality of the consumer.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE CLERGY.

Lord Brassey then said that he had received a communication which he thought it was his duty to place before the Commission. This communication was a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, enclosing a memorial, signed by the Bishop, Archdeacon McCarthy, Rev. Whitehead, Rev. Brown, Rev. Peach, Rev. Jackson, Rev. Ottley, Rev. Stone, Rev. Moore, and others, as follows :—

To the Right Honorable Lord Brassey, President of the Opium Commission.

My Lord,—We, the Bishop and undersigned clergy of the Church of England in this city, being deeply interested in all that concerns the moral welfare of the people of this country, and watching at all times with much sympathy and anxiety the many difficult questions which arise in regard to administrative measures affecting the same, desire to show our special interest in the subject now under examination before the Opium Commission, by giving expression to the views which our residence in this country and our general enquiries upon the subject have led us to form.

2. It seems to us that while it is most natural that philanthropists in England should have a general horror of the habitual use of opium, the climate, conditions of life, &c., in India are so entirely different from those prevailing in England, the question assumes in this country a totally different aspect.

3. While admitting that there are evils arising from the abuse of opium, we are of opinion that they are not sufficiently great to justify us in restricting the liberty which all men should be permitted to exercise in such matters, medical testimoney seeming to show that opium used in moderation is in this country harmless, and under certain conditions of life distinctly beneficial.

4. Holding these views, while we regard the Government as most seriously responsible for any measures bearing upon the moral well-being of the people, and trust that a careful watch will be kept against any irregularities of admininistration tending to encourage the excessive consumption of opium in the country, we consider it our duty to add that, in our opinion, the system adopted by the Government in regard to the production and distribution of the drug is, on the whole, less liable to abuse than any other that could be desired.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lt.-Col. H. S. Brownrigg, Commanding 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade, has been appointed an A.A.G., Bengal.

Lt.-Col. H. M. J. Feilden, R. A., has been granted an extension of his appointment as Captain Instructor at the Artillery College until March 31, 1894.

The hired transport Loodiana, which had been detained by the storm, arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th ult. with troops, from the Crocodile, from India.

Lt.-Col. J. L. Hunt, who was to vacate command of the 7th Hussars on the 19th ult., rejoins the Remount Staff in India, with which he did duty previous to his taking over his command four years ago.

Lt.-Col. Sir Simon Lockhart succeeds to the command of the 1st Life Guards, vacant by the recent retirement of Col. the Hon. C.C.G. Byng. Major Eric Smith, who is now employed in Uganda, will become entitled to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and Capt. C. N. Miles will obtain the vacant majority.

On the 9th ult. the troopship Serapis left Portsmouth for Karachi; and the Euphrates sailed for Bombay on (the 14th). The Malabar, after repairs, left Malta on the 13th for Bombay, but put back at noon the next day with heated bearings, owing to the connecting rods being bent by her former accident.

Viscount Sudley is gazetted to the adjutancy of the Royal Horse Guards, in succession to Lieutenant FitzGerald. Those who turn to the earlier regimental records of the Blues, and find a long succession of non-commissioned officers promoted to fill the adjutancy, and remember a similar condition of affairs in the two regiments of Life Guards, will surely accept it as a favourable sign of the times when young officers of wealth and position can be found to undertake the arduous duties of a regimental adjutancy. For upwards of fifty years during the present century the adjutancy of the Blues was exclusively filled by officers from the ranks; and it was not until 1881, when the Hon. Lionel Byng succeeded the Late Major McAlpine, that the sequence was broken. Robert McAlpine, who was a very favourable type of the old school of regimental adjutant, had performed the duties of the position for the exceptional period of twenty-two years—from 1858 to 1880. The Waterloo adjutant of the Blues—Captain Hirst—had held the appointment from 1812 to 1826, and the late Captain Munro had put in thirteen years as adjutant when the fatal result of his duel with Lieut-Colonel Fawcett led to the loss of his commission. In after years some compensation was made to him by his appointment as Barrack-Master at Sligo. Among other well-remembered adjutants of the Blues was also the late Colonel William Griffin Sutton, who joind the Turkish contingent in 1855, and in after years filled the secretaryship of the Carlton Club.

Nothing could better illustrate the insane wickedness of such an outrage as converted into shambles the French Chamber of Deputies than the fact that the first and most injured victim of the explosion was the Abbe Lemire. A delicate, slight, nervous man, this clerio owes his return to the Legislature solely to the affection and confidence with which his self-denying labours have inspired the population of the little manufacturing town of Hazebrouck, where he has spent most of his life. His principles are (says the *Evening News and Post*) in the main indentical with those which actuate Christian Socialists in this country. Laying it down as a cardinal doctrine, superior to the so-called laws of political economy that the workmen should receive a wage sufficient to maintain himself and his family in decent comfort, he has upon this basis worked out a programme which he proposes to submit before long to the collective wisdom of his calleagues though he trusts rather to the operation of Christian charity than to that of the law for giving full effect to his intentions. Without wholly rejecting the intervention of the State between labour and capital to prefers to trust to the agency of private association and trade unions. He is the author of a very interesting sketch of the work of the late Cardinal Manning in the social sphere, and he is a great authority on the insurance of fishermen and those who risk their lives upon the sea.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FECULINA.—The Perfection of Cake Flours. It makes Sponge, Seed, Sultana, Snow, Madera, Cocoannt &c., Cakes. Per tin As. 10. Per doz. Rs. 6. Directions on each tin. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

AFTERNOON TEA KETTLES in Copper, on Hammered Iron Stands, for the Table as well as for the Floor, also Brass Tea Kettles, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR. Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

'XMAS FOR 1893.—A Large and Choice Assortment of 'Xmas and New Year's Cards, by Raphael Tuck and Sydney Saunders, and other makers, and a rich and elegant consignment of Bohemian glass-ware consisting of Vases, Centre-pieces, Card Trays, Table Ornaments, &c., FOR SALE, at B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—" I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 1.

HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS closed for the New Year Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar (11th December), via Muscat, with general cargo and 217 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden (24th December), via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Marcel Caben, Rev E De Mesquita, Rev Antonio De Azavedo, Captain Manwell, Mr Cawasjee Cursetjee, Rev Ribeiro, Mr Oomer Ali Khan, Mr Nusserwanjee, Mr Muncherjee, Mr Pascat Suraj, Mr and Mrs Bernard Wilson, Mr Venidray & Son, and 37 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Ormidale (s)	Butler	Algoa Bay, Dec 8.
	Venus (schr)	Florentine	Seychelles, Nov 26.
Jan. 1	Nyanza (s)	Baker	Zanzibar, Dec 11.
	LaSeyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, Dec 24.
	York (s)	Smith	New York, Oct 29.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s)	Nicholich	Trieste.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel	Commander	From
20	Assyria s	Shepherd	Bombay
21	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool
23	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
	Blue Cross s	Smith	Bombay
	Longships s	White	Bombay
	Sussex s	Harris	Middlesbro
25	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel	Commander	To
20	Deepdale s	Nicholls	Bombay
	Tregenna s	Glasson	Antwerp
	City of Perth s	Swan	Bombay
21	Pachumba s	Boon	Bombay
	Assyria s	Shepherd	Persian Gulf
22	Graffoe s	Blenkairn	Hull
	Guttenfels s	Thormann	Hamburg
23	Trefusis s	Beckerleg	Port Said for orders
	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
25	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Blue Cross, Smith, A McHinch & Co, (not known)
" Longships, White, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
" Sussex, Harris, The Captain, (not known)
" Kola, Russell, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
	October.				
18	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Cruise		
	December.				
12	Holyrood	Rattie	Cardiff	20	Suliff
13	Castle Eden	Shadwick	Port Natal	21	Calcutta
14	Shannon	Crewe	Bombay	25	Bombay
16	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Perim	19	Somali coast
18	Skidby	Strachen	Cardiff		
	Peninsular	Baker	London	18	Bombay
	Santo Domingo	Deschamps	Manilla	19	Barcelona
19	R Rubattino	Merello	Genoa		Bombay
	Volturno (It. gun boat)	Ruello	Zanzibar	21	Mussowa
	D Balduino	Serrati	Bombay	2	Genoa
	Amber	Greery	Sea	21	Cable repairs
20	Clan Macneil	Schofield	Calcutta	20	London
	Utrecht	De Goede	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Samoa	Adams	Bombay		Antwe[illegible]
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	21	Musso[illegible]
	La-Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	24	Bomba[illegible]
	York	Smith	New York		Bomba[illegible]
21	San Ignacio de Loyola	De Requer	Liverpool	21	Manilla
	Arm and Behic	Delacroix	Sydney		Marseilles
	Oceanien	Schmitz	Marseilles		China
	Avoca	Sanders	Calcutta		London
	Polluce	Serovich	Calcutta		Trieste
	Carthage	De Horne	Bombay		London
	Soerabaya	Brouwer	Bata[illegible]	22	Rotterdam
22	Trocas	Edwards	Cal[illegible]		Dundee
23	Neghileh	Mahomed Rehiat	Je[illegible]		
	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Somali coast		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	24	Somali coast
	Sheikh Berkhud	Gibb	Muccala		
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Shat el-Arab	Saunders	London	24	Bombay
24	Sindh	Bevilaquar	Marseilles		Zanzibar

Aden, December 24.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—132 cwts cotton unpressed, 75 cwt wool unpressed, 178 cwts wheat, 444 corges skins, 244 lbs tea, 211 cwts rice for transhipment to Colombo, and 140 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Mobile s, (Bombay)—335 cwts cotton unpressed, and 2,262 cwts wheat.

Rheinfels s, (Hamburg)—2,836 bales cotton, 3,164 cwts rapeseed, and 9,328 cwts gingelly seed.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool) 137 bales cotton, 1,391 bales wool, 29,678 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, 9,001 cwts jowaree, 2,976 cwts mutter 1,187 cwts saltpetre, 7,015 cwts bones and 234 lbs tea.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—314 cwts cotton unpressed, 15 cwts wool unpressed, 36 cwts wheat, and 55 cwts jowaree.

IMPORTS.

Niagara s, (Liverpool)—300 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 398 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—150 pieces white goods (foreign), and 5,000 lbs grey yarns, (foreign).

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—650 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 900 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,383 pieces prints (foreign), and 4,000 lbs grey yarns, (foreign)

City of Khios s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—100 pieces prints (foreign).

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—300 pieces prints (foreign).

Etolia s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—450 pieces grey goods, and 348 pieces white goods, (foreign).

Mecca s, (Bombay)—100 pieces prints (foreign), 5,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay) 395 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 10 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 312 pieces white goods, (foreign), and 312 pieces prints (foreign)

Deepdale s, (London)—72 pieces white goods, (foreign) 60 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 897 cwts iron bar, &c., 2,203 cwts steel, 33 cwt spelter, 507 cwts copper, and 242 cwt yellow metal.

Kola s, (Bombay)—10,992 pieces grey goods (foreign), 22,917 pieces grey goods (Indian) 5,138 pieces white goods, (foreign), 3,645 pieces prints (foreign), 220 pieces prints (Indian) 300 lbs grey yarns, 40,300 lbs grey yarns, (Indian) 3,440 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,300 lbs T red and Dyed yarns, (Indian), and 60 cwts copper.

City of Pirth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—18,816 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,185 pieces white goods, (foreign), 14,355 pieces prints (foreign), 11,500 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 41,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 508 cwts yellow metal.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—4,653 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15,800 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,666 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,540 pieces prints (foreign), 129 pieces prints (Indian), 3,200 pieces grey yarns (foreign), 17,400 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 6,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian) and 13 cwts spelter.

Gutenfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—494 cwts iron bar, &c, 1,883 cwts spelter.

Assyria s,—(Bombay)—1,225 pieces grey goods (foreign), 185 pieces grey goods (Indian), 915 pieces, white goods (foreign), 1,195 pieces prints (foreign) and 10 tons coals.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—46,183 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 6,044 pieces print (foreign), 13,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 206 cwts iron bar, &c. and 60 tons coals.

Country Crafts, (Bombay)—155 cwts iron bar, &c, 43 cwts steel, and 20,920 gallons kerosine oil.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr E T Lloyd, Jt-Magte, Bareilly, furlough on medical certificate out of India for twelve months.

Mr B M C Hamilton, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Cawnpore to Agra.

Mr B M C Hamilton, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Agra to Etah.

Mr T H Wall, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Allahabad to Azemgarh.

Supernumerary Capt G J Nicholls is transferred to the active list of the corps, vice Rose, transferred to the supernumerary list.

(*Calcutta Gazette*).

Quartermaster J McMinn, Presidency Vol Rifle Battn, is promoted to the rank of Hony Capt.

Mr C H Swinden, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Cox Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for 1 month.

Mr J T Rankin, Asst Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C H Swinden.

Mr F H B Skrine, Magte and Collr, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act temporarily as Commr of the Bhagalpur Division in addition to his own duties.

Mr J F Gruning, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the I C S, is appointed to be an Asst Magte and Collr in the Orissa Division, and is posted to the head quarters station of the Cuttack district.

Mr H T S Forrest, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the I C S, is appointed to be an Asst Magte and Collr in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the head-quarter station of the Dacca district.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURRUP—December 23, the wife of A Burrup, of a daughter.

BYRNE—December 25, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr L C Byrne, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of a son.

HUGHES—December 27, at Haslemere, Bangalore, the wife of Colonel C F Hughes, I S C, of a son.

LAURIE—December 20, at Bhandara, Central Provinces, the wife of H M Laurie, Esq, I C S, of a son.

RIGBY—December 25, the wife of P A Rigby, Civil Surgeon, Fridpur, of a daughter.

TURNER—December 21, at Tajawala, the wife of W R Turner, Sub-Engineer, W J Canal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHEVIS—DANNENBERG—December 26, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev H Bush, Chaplain, William Chevis, Bengal Civil Service, to Amy Florence, only daughter of J C A Dannenberg.

LEMON—MACDERMOTT—December 23, at St John's Church, Meerut Cantonments, Samuel Lemon, Assistant Station Master, G I P Railway, Nandgaon, youngest son of the late Captain W A Lemon, Senior Indian Mercantile Marine, to Emily Frances, only daughter of Captain W A Armstrong. (Retired List.)

ROGERS—AMESBURY—December 21, at Roorkee, by the Rev Oscar Watkins, Chaplain, Mussoorie, assisted by the Rev W Hamilton, Chaplain of Roorkee, J R D Rogers, Murree Brewery, Rawalpindi, to Mabel, youngest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon S Amesbury, Roorkee.

DEATH.

BELL—December 27, at Cuddalore, Madras, Eveline Clara, the only child of R A and E M Bell, aged 10 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894.

WE published the Honours List yesterday morning, and a day's reflection supports the obvious observation that the distribution has been by no means lavish, either at Home or in India. Whether it be of ill omen for the House of Lords or not, the fact is noticeable that no friend of the present Ministry has been raised to the Peerage. Possibly by this time it has been borne in on the Ministerial mind that it is as vain to hope to Liberalise the Upper House by leavening it with millionaires as to strive to keep out the Atlantic with a mop. The endeavour can never come within even measurable distance of success until a clause is inserted in the patent that it shall become void when the holder turns on the party which gave it to him, and makes common cause with the other which did not. Anyhow here we have the striking fact that the New Year's Honour's list absolutely ignores the House of Lords. Even the Baronettage is all but neglected. Two members of Parliament, representing, respectively, Orkney cum Shetland and Darlington have been created Baronets. The one will be known henceforth as Sir Leonard Lyall and the other as Sir Theodore Fry. The former is a nephew of the late Sir Charles Lyall, the distinguished geologist, and was himself a lecturer on geology at the School of Mines in London. He has represented Orkney and Shetland since 1885, fighting successfully three General Elections, which in political party ethics is regarded as qualifying for a baronetcy. He inherited the estate of Kinnordy in Forfarshire from his famous uncle, and is one of the not too numerous body of landed gentlemen on the Liberal side of the House. The Universities of Berlin and London combined to make him a man of learning as well. Sir Theodore Fry is an ironmaster of Darlington, who has also fought and won three General Elections, in two of which he had reason to reflect on the aphorism that a man's bitterest foes are those of his own household. In 1885 he faced the Conservative candidate, a Mr. Todd, and beat him handsomely by a majority of 1206. In the following year he was opposed by Mr. Arnold Forster, a Liberal Unionist who was actively supported by Mr. Arthur Pease, who is his brother-in-law, Mr. Fry's wife being Mr. Pease's sister. The seat was retained, but the majority was reduced to 57. At the last General Election Mr. Arther Pease, who is married to an Irish lady of Unionist principles, determined to fight his brother-in-law himself. As it so happened, the Pease family is strongly Liberal, and Sir Joseph Pease and the Manager of the firm's businesses, Mr. Dale, strenuously supported Mr. Fry, who had studied the Irish question with great care, and is a strong Home Ruler. This stand-up fight between close relations gave great interest to the contested election, which resulted in the return of Mr. Fry by a majority of 56. Doubtless Mr. Alfred Pease, if he can find time when not inquiring into the horrors of the opium trade, to read yesterday's honours list, will feel that his brother-in-law has earned his baronetcy in fighting him like a man and a brother in two successive elections. It is to be hoped that one or the other of the enterprising lady-reporters who now form a valuable element on the staff of some of the London papers, will take care to interview the *teterrima causa belli* and ascertain her opinion on this item on the latest roll of Fame. The new baronet is a Bristol man and a cousin of Mr. Justice Fry, Mr. T. Roe, senior, member for Derby, and the member for Argylshire, have received the honour of knighthood. Sir Thomas Roe has been Sir William Harcourts' colleague in the representation of Derby in the last three Parliaments, and has sat for the borough since 1882. He is a timber merchant and Vice-Chairman of the Derby Commercial Bank. Sir Donald Horne Macfarlane is the advocate of the Crofters cause in the House of Commons. In 1885 he wrested Argylshire from the Duchy, he being then the Crofter's candidate. He beat both the Liberal and the Independent candidates, and made a sensation. He had previously, though a Caithness man, been member for Carlow in the south of Ireland. He was beaten in 1886, a Conservative candidate defeating him by a majority of 613, which at the last General Election he converted into a majority of eighty—not deep as a well, or wide as a church door, but it sufficed to make him once more a member of Parliament and now a Knight. He is the first Roman Catholic, the *Bombay Guardian* will be grieved to hear, returned for a Scottish constituency. This closes the short list of honours given to members of Parliament—the Upper House, as we have said, being ignored absolutely. The only other Knight on the list gazetted in London is the Honorable H. Robert Henry Meade, the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office, who has been made Knight Commander of the Bath. Four others known to the outside world—with one distinguished exception—only as officials, have been created Companions of that Order which to a scoffing generation is somehow suggestive of Pear's soap. Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., has done as much as any living man to popularise astronomy by his writings and his lectures at South Kensington, while engaged in original inquiries which have led to many brilliant results.

ON the Indian list, published in the *Government Gazette* at Calcutta, the first place is given to our friend and ally his Highness Sir Abdul Rahman, G.C.S.I., who is created Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred on his Highness after the conference of Rawal Pindi in 1885. This new distinction marks a new understanding and a deeper intimacy, which it may be confidently hoped will be as fruitful as the former in warding off dangers and prolonging peace on the frontier. The Companionship of the Bath is bestowed on Colonel Edward Roche Ellis, R.A. Deputy Quarter-Master General who formed one of the Durand Mission to Kabul. The Knight Commandership of the Star of India is the well-merited Royal recognition of the excellent work accomplished by Sir Mortimer Durand in restoring the good relations formerly existing between His Highness the Amir and the British Government. Only four Companionships of this Order have been conferred, but they are all well bestowed. The Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, Mr. Richard Udney, may be regarded as another recipient of the honours reserved for those who aided, or were directly connected with, the Kabul Mission. Mr. T. S. Pyne, Chief Engineer to the Amir, is undoubtedly in that category. To Mr. Pyne's tact and good offices it was largely due that the Mission became practicable and initial difficulties were happily smoothed over. He has done excellent work for India as well as for Afghanistan in organising workshops and factories which will enable the Amir's troops when they are next assailed by northern intruders armed with weapons of precision, to reply with something more effective than the Brown Bess or the old Minie rifle. If Afghanistan, as we all hope and desire, is to be our ally in war and our friend in peace, it is to our advantage that her troops should be in a position to meet the not impossible foe on something like equal terms. Mr. Pyne, C.S.I., deserves well of his country as well as of the Amir in having contributed so ably and effectively to make that possible. The next two names on the list will give at least equal satisfaction to those who find pleasure in seeing good work recognised and rewarded. Mr. G. A. Baines, of the Bombay Service, the able Revenue Commissioner who organised and supervised the most stupendous census operations ever undertaken, analysed and embodied in a masterly review the manifold and important results statistically established, is created Companion of the Star of India. Mr. W. M. Cunningham, officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department, in Sir Mortimer Durand's absence, has also done excellent service to the State, and fully earned one of the four Companionships of that Order to which the distribution has been restricted.

IT seems strange that the Knight Commanderships of the Indian Empire should have been dealt out with a far more prodigal hand than the Companionship of the more "exalted" Order; but so it is. Seven Knighthoods are bestowed; four of them to distinguished Native personages whose claims and high lineage are better known on the other side of India than on this, and three to men whose names are more widely known. Of these the first in order is Colonel Ardagh, the able and indefatigable Private Secretary to the present Viceroy, whose services have been fortunately secured also for the initial year of Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty. The Military Secretary, Lord William Beresford, who has displayed such conspicuous tact in a post the utility of which depends on the experience and knowledge of men possessed by the officer entrusted with it, would doubtless have received the distinction now conferred on him long before, had not his familiar name stood him in better stead. Lord William—it would be confusing to write him down Sir William—Beresford will retire from the Military Secretaryship in the course of the present month; but he will not leave India until April, so he will enjoy his new honour for some time at least in the country where it was won. Then comes a name well-known to the mercantile communities in Bombay and Calcutta as that of one of their most capable and energetic representative men destined to be henceforth known as Sir James Lyle Mackay. A typical Scotsman, he made his way by his sterling business qualities, and his resolute assertiveness, first in Bombay and more recently in Calcutta. In the Bengal capital he was for five years in succession elected Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. By the Government of India he was called to a seat on the Viceroy's Council, where his assistance in all matters requiring a sound commercial judgment and a knowledge of the routine of business was greatly valued. The important part which he played in leading Calcutta business-men to see the peril lurking in the seductions of an ever-falling exchange which was erroneously supposed to be a good basis for the export trade—as if exports can thrive by a system which perilises imports—is a matter of recent history. It is true that the experiment, now scarcely six months in operation, has not as yet proved an unequivocal success. But as was pointed out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day had the old system been allowed to continue, the repeal of the Sherman Act would have driven silver down to 31¼d. per ounce, and the rupee would be now one shilling. The Government of India would have had a deficit of £5,000,000 added to present responsibilities which could only have been liquidated by taxation. From this possibility and something more the energetic Chairman of the Indian Currency Association did much to save the country.

When we come to the Companionships of the Indian Empire we find that two fall to Bombay—one to the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and the other to Mr. R. H. Vincent, the officiating Commissioner of Police. Mr. Mehta's honour has been well earned by intelligent interest in the advancement of various reforms, political and social. He has been a prominent figure in the Bombay Municipality and in the Local Legislative Council, and he has now taken his seat on the Supreme Council, where he will have even wider scope for his many-sided activities. His intelligence and saving common-sense combined with an exceptional faculty of clear exposition, make his presence an advantage and a credit to any assembly. Mr. Vincent will value the C.I.E, chiefly as a recognition of his excellent and arduous work during three days and nights of incessant toil and peril in August last. But it is also an acknowledgment of much strenuous and valuable work done during long years of service in trying climates, and with little incentive to effort beyond a stern sense of duty and a firm resolve to accomplish it. In the same spirit he encountered the outbreak of race and religious antipathies in Bombay last August. With utterly insufficient means he succeeded by his energy and resourcefulness in circumscribing the area of disturbance, and neutralizing some of the most dangerous elements which if neglected would inevitably have exploded. With the mention of these names we have exhausted the honours list—exclusive of the Native distinctions—in so far as it refers to Bombay. Madras, we hope, will be gratified that the President of the local Municipal Commissioner has received the C.I.E., an honour also conferred on Major R. Temple, President of the Rangoon Municipality. Dr. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, receives the same distinction, as does also, amongst others, Lieutenant McMahon, the Political Officer on the Zhob country, who accompanied the Mission to Kabul. The well-known publicist Mr. N. S. Ginwalla, Municipal Commissioner, Broach, has been made Khan Bahadur in recognition of his services as a Municipal Commissioner of that city, and of his intelligent endeavours to promote the social and political advancement of his countrymen by contributions to the Press and in other ways. Personal distinctions have been conferred on several Native officers mostly retired in the Bombay Presidency.

Taking the list as a whole it is quite as remarkable for the names omitted as for those which have not been overlooked. Both as regards merit at Home and in India the list is meagre to a degree. The number falling to the share of Bombay is exceptionally small, but that is nothing new. Only one European in all Western India obtains a decoration, and that is a C.I.E. One Native, and only one, on this side, is similarly favoured. Perhaps the cynic would say that the best excuse that can be made for an Honours List is that it is only a little one.

THE *Bombay Guardian* surpasses itself in its utterances about the witnesses who have dared to differ from some of the wilder sort of missionary testimony (second-hand mostly) about opium. The editor writes in his last issue:—"Rarely in history has there been such a deluge of falsehood as has been vomited forth by Government witnesses within the past few weeks. After this experience, the Indian people may justly mock at the boasted truthfulness of Englishmen. Evidently these pliant or purchased witnesses were aware that the evidence before the Commission not being on oath, they were shielded from the legal penalties for perjury." Suppose those who differ from the Reverend Editor on this subject were to write that rarely has there been such a deluge of falsehood vomited forth as in his paper, and that what he writes is enough to make people mock at the truthfulness of missionaries, would he consider that a courteous or effective style of argument, and if it were added that he was a pliant or a purchased witness to falsehood, would he deem the assertion justified, not necessarily by the fact but by the strong desire—implanted possibly by Satan—to say something telling and outrageously insulting and false?

THE Baroda Government, following in the wake of that of Mysore, is about to legislate for the prevention of infant marriages. Mysore has fixed the minimum age of child-wives at eight years and of child-husbands at fourteen. The Baroda Government, however, goes further in the case of wives, fixing ten years as the limit, though as regards husbands, Baroda thinks ten not fourteen to be sufficient. The main purport of the Bill, so it is explained in the formal statement of "Objects and Reasons," is to lend the helping hand of law to a community desiring to enforce measures adopted by it for the purpose of prohibiting infant-marriages, when the majority of the community have become alive to the evils resulting from such a pernicious practice, it being a principle generally acknowledged that legislative interference is not desirable in social reforms, and that in such matters the community itself should take the lead and bring about its own reformation. This principle has been strictly observed, and the Bill would not have been drafted had it not been that the Mahajans of Baroda represented the necessity of it. The Bill, as we have said, fixes the limit at ten years, but discretion is left to each caste to fix any higher minimum of age it may think fit. The Local Government, in making this provision, has endeavoured to avoid giving even the most orthodox any sort of excuse for remaining aloof.

LIEUT.-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, Commander-in-Chief, leaves Poona, this morning, to inspect the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, now encamped at Igatpuri.

THE visit to Bombay of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, terminates to-morrow, when the yacht Valiant will leave the harbour en route for Calcutta.

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of "Life Assurance in India," by Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater, F.I.A.

A CURIOUS accident occurred to the Peshawar mail train at the Lahore railway station on the evening of the 27th ult. It appears that a passenger accidently dropped a leather bag containing about Rs. 1,000 on the platform, and it eventually fell below on the rails. When the train started the wheels passing over the bag tilted the carriages on one side and caused them to jolt heavily. The railway employes seeing this thought that the rail was broken or out of gauge, and immediately stopped the train, when the bag was discovered, and consigned to the lost property office.

SCARCELY a day passes, writes the *Pioneer*, but some fresh vagary of the anti-opium agitators sees the light. Vagary is, indeed, too kind a term to apply to some of the doings of these good people. The story of the Bombay anti-opium petition, to which the names of several doctors were appended, though these gentlemen declared their ignorance of the nature of the petition, is now an old one. But there has been more flagrant deception practised upon the public of Calcutta, and, indirectly it may be feared, upon the Opium Commission. A correspondent, taking to himself, with the modesty of tribe, the badge of "National Righteousness," wrote to the *Indian Mirror* vapouring about opium, and attacked those doctors of Calcutta who had spoken in favour of the drug. Then he went on to give what purported to be an "opinion" of Calcutta physicians against drink and drugs; and to this were appended some fifty or sixty names. Had the list been genuine this would have perhaps been an indictment that deserved some weight and consideration. But immediately there have come forward two at least of the pretended signatories, one of whom roundly declares the "opinion" to be a bold forgery. So far from agreeing with the statements of the writer, one protesting doctor states that he "does not hold opium to be the deleterious article which some of the philanthropists of England and India deem it to be." On the other hand, he thinks that it is "very useful," and that, except when abused, it does "a great deal of good" to its consumers. So far from helping his case, therefore, by his bogus declaration, "National Righteousness" has only succeeded in adding to the already sufficiently large volume of evidence proving that the costly Commission now sitting is superfluous.

ACCORDING to a writer in *Ladyland*, Princess Bismarck is an ardent admirer of everything English. In a recent letter, which we have had the great privilege of perusing, to a very close friend—a Brighton lady—the life comrade of the Man of Blood and Iron thus expresses herself: "I fear I dare not even hope to see your dear country again. You know how I love it. Your little island in the south is indeed God's own garden. Proud as I am of my husband, I cannot help thinking we should both have been happier had the stars in their courses indicated his life work in your dear old England. I may not talk politics—but there can be no harm in saying what I have so often said before—that had I the choice of nationality I would be an English-woman—frank, free, cultured, accustomed to out-door exercise, regarded by my husband as neither a cypher nor a toy. With all my heart I love 'Old England.'"

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE HONOURS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood on the Chief Justice of Hongkong and the Chief Justice of Ceylon.

THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

TOKIO, DEC. 31.

The Japanese Parliament was dissolved to-day after [illegible] violent scenes in the House of Representatives.

NEW YEAR'S DAY PARADE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 1.

The Proclamation Parade was held this morning, on the general parade-ground, at 8-30. The three Field Batteries of Artillery and the Sappers and Miners at Kirkee and detachments of Infantry (British and Native) paraded there at 8 o'clock, and fired the usual salute and *feu-de-joie*. The troops of the Poona Garrison, consisting of the L Battery, R. H. A., from Kirkee, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 4th Bombay Rifles, and the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the command of Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Commanding Poona District. The following Officers belonging to the District Staff were present :—Colonel Tyler, R.A., Captain Lane, R.A., Captain Geoghegan, offg. A.A.G., Captain Brunker, offg. D.A.A.G., Captain Scott, offg. Station Staff Officer, Captain Upperton, A.-D.-C., Captain Cave, Commissariat Officer. A number of officers were present at the parade including Colonel Curties, A. A. G., Major O'Connell, Inspector of Gymnasia, Captain Baynes, A.-D.-C.

There was a large crowd of spectators on the ground, and a goodly number of ladies were present both on the grand-stand and in carriages. The troops were drawn up across the parade-ground in line, the Cavalry occupying the second line, and the massed bands of the different regiments being in the centre.

The R. H. A. fired a royal salute, at intervals, the Infantry firing a *feu-de-joie* between. The troops gave the general salute, and in response to a call from General Blundell, the assembled troops gave three hearty cheers for the Queen-Empress. The parade then broke up, the troops marching back to their quarters.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 1.

It is probable that the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Calcutta, will be held on the 11th instant, and not on the 4th, as originally intended.

MR. JUSTICE SYED MAHMOOD'S PENSION.

Mr. Justice Syed Mahmood, on his retirement from the Allahabad High Court, has been granted a pension of £600 sterling per annum.

MR. MELITUS.

Mr. Melitus, on his return from leave, resumed charge of the Deputy Secretaryship in the Home Department, where he will remain during the next few weeks, going in February to Assam to act for Mr. Daukes as Secretary to the Chief Commisioner.

THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 1.

The National Social Conference met here yesterday at the Congress hall. About two thousand persons attended in spite of heavy rain. Dewan Narendranath, District Judge, Jhellum, presided. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, Raja Rampalsing, Messrs. Charuchandra, Lala Baijanath, Mudholkar, Narayandas, Roshanlal Alimahamad, Bhimji, a Mahajan of Berar, Madangopal, Morgan, and Browne Professor Oman, Mr. Justice Ranade, Bhide, Bhat, Natu, and others, representing various social associations—the Kayastha, Vaishya, and Sarin Sabhas and the Arya and Brahmo Samaj were present. Eleven resolutions were passed at the meeting. The first was in support of the anti-nautch girl movement ; the second advocated higher female education ; the third, in favour of temperance ; the fourth suggested punchayats and record of rights for the settlements of Hindu and Mahomedans disputes ; the fifth related to marriage between sub-castes ; the sixth advocated foreign travel and re-marriage of widows ; the seventh thanked the Maharajahs of Mysore and Baroda, the Chiefs of the Rajputana States, and various Subhas for their efforts to promote social reform, and advocated registration of voluntary associations ; the eighth and ninth related to the amendment of Act 21 of 1850 and Companies Act ; the tenth related to the Punjab and Gujerat custom of mourning ; and the eleventh to the formation of committees and a social reform fund. The meeting on the whole was orderly and enthusiastic. Mr. Lala Luchiram was appointed secretary for the Punjab, and Dewan Bahadoor Raghunathrow, general secretary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here this evening.

PORT SAID, DEC. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bezwada left here this evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 1.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Cable San Domingo-Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.

Turkish route right to Bagdad interrupted beyond.

Mails for Tamatave close at Mauritius at noon on Friday, the 5th January.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 31.

9 p.m.	78·8

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	[illegible]
1 p.m.	79·7
4 p.m.	[illegible]

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

NARROW VIEWS OF SPORT.

THE young Englishman is too often a one-sided sportsman. The meaning of this sentence may not be apparent at the first glance. Indeed, I admit that it requires exposition. If an Englishman is a cricketer he is two often wedded to the game to the exclusion of participating in any other form of recreation. He has no active sympathies with football, which he is apt to decry as brutalising, rough, and unscientific. On the other hand we know the juvenile Hercules who is simply mad on football. For eight mouths of the year he is always chasing the inflated leather globe and votes cricket "too blessed slow for anything dontcherknow." There is the muscular young gentleman whose preference is lawn tennis, which he will tell you is more exhausting than football, and is as scientific as cricket without any of those periods of inactivity—"beastly rests" he calls them. "You see, my dear boy, when a fellow plays lawn tennis he is at it all the time he is in court. There are no 'ins' and 'outs' as at cricket." That exceedingly exclusive personage—the amateur oarsman—generally avoids every form of excrcise except aquatics. The men who run do nothing but practice running, the bicyclists do naught but cycle. the boxers reserve themselves for boxing, and so on ad infinitum. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule, but speaking generally my experience goes to prove that young Englishmen are one-sided in the exercise that they adopt. The result is evident. Each sportsman develops into a kind of amateur specialist. With what effect? That he is proficient in one sport, or may be that he is firt class in some particular branch of one form of sport. He is a specialist to all intents and purposes. In my opinion this is a matter for regret.

THE CHAMPION-CRAZE : THE TRUE USES OF SPORT.

Many of my readers are sure to differ from me, but I feel that something can be said from my point of view. What is the object of engaging in any kind of sport? To develop the body and to rest the mind ; to strengthen the physique and improve the brain power. A strong and vigorous body assists the mental faculties, if there are any such faculties to help. In my judgment physical education is as important as mental education. We shall have to give more attention to well-regulated physical education in England than we have ever done yet if the character of the English is to be perpetuated. Well then, a boy, a youth, or a man takes exercise, enjoys sport to give his brain a rest, to develop his physical system, and to either maintain or secure health. I do not believe that either a boy, a youth, a girl, a man, or a woman should indulge in any form of sport with the sole object of becoming a specialist in that sport. There are far too many "championships" in the world of sport. People are imbued with the champion craze. The desire to be superior to everybody else amounts to a passion so absorbing that it destroys all interest for everything except the one object. I am convinced that this is a fatal error. Of course, if you have made up your mind to pass your life as a professional, the craze for superiority is justifiable on the principle of Lord Brougham's hypothetical shoeblack. I think it was Lord Brougham who declared that if he was only a London shoeblack he would endeavour to be the best shoeblack in London. That is a laudable ambition ; that was his main object in life. But sport, properly understood, should not be the main object in life. It should only be a means to an end—a means to fit the body for the real battle of life, a kind of physical purgatory, which shall prepare us for higher purposes by developing that which is good and casting out from us that which is bad. Sport, properly understood, should be rest and recreation, but a rest and recreation entered into with sufficient zest ; not too much zest. A healthy spirit of rivalry between man and man is to be commended to a certain point in order that we may learn to modestly enjoy the fruit of success ; to be charitable and chivalrous to the conquered ; to control our temper ; to retain our self-possession in trying situations, and to act with decision in emergencies. These should be the real obeiects of sport, and not the craze to be a champion, which too often results in boastfulness and selffishness among amateurs. Sport pursued on the champion-craze lines too often produces serious moral obliquity.

"MIX IT."

But quite from the championship nuisance the ardent pursuit of only one sport narrows one's views of life, and what is just as bad, does not educate or draw out our physical faculties. I need hardly remind my readers that the exclusive and regular practice of lawn tennis is liable to produce some peculiar malformation known as tennis elbow. And so in cycling, the ardent imitator of Ixion's eternal punishment is subjected to a peculiar roundness, a spinal curvature, which has obtained a jaw-expanding name. There are other diseases peculiar to other sports and pastimes, when any one of these is pursued to excess, or without any other form of diversion. I don't want any "crank" to flatter himself into the belief that this letter is intended to be an attack on sport. The ultimate purpose of all that I have been saying is just the reverse. My object is to advocate the more general adoption of forms of sport as opposed to the exclusive cultivation of one recreation—a system now so common. I desire to encourage the development of all the muscles and all the limbs ; not the training of a few and the neglect of the many. Thus I would say, to adopt an Americanism. "Mix it." Mix your cricket with some boating and lawn tennis. Mix your boating with golfing. Mix your riding with football, and above all mix whatever outdoor pursuits you like with a discriminating study of gymnastics. While I am a great lover of outdoor sport, I would, under no circumstances, have gymnastics neglected. A blend of fresh-air exercise, and a course of gymnastics, is healthy byond everything.

A GOSPEL OF GYMNASTICS.

I intend this week to preach the gospel of gymnastics. Gymastics is not nearly so popular in England as it is in other parts of Europe, and yet we Britons require it. Public opinion has grown rapidly of late years in regard to this matter. The pursuit of gymnastics is now common at our universities and public schools, in the army and navy, and I am glad to say in many of our large cities. So far as the centres of population are concerned, the work of the National Physical Recreation Society has resulted in the formation of gymnasia and recreation classes all over the country, although the champion craze has even crept in here. Why I am so thoroughly in earnest concerning gymnastics for our large towns is that the circumstances of thousands of people, their mode of earning a livelihood, will allow them very little opportunity of gettting away to the green fields for exercise. Where this is impossible, the gymnasium should be resorted to, but whenever it is possible the pleasures of cricket, football, and boating should be mixed with gymnastics, so that every muscle and every part of the body may be developed in its turn. Even now-a-days, many people in large towns do not recognise the importance of physical training. Indeed, it has been said that the working classes in London would die out were it not for the constant recruiting from the provinces. Do you know that a celebrated doctor once made a comparison between an equal number of artisans and workers and the same number of students in our universities and colleges. Comparing the physical proportions of over 7,000 men and boys each of these two sections he discovered a decided inferiority among the workmen. From ten to thirty years of age there was a difference of 2½ inches in height, and at the age of 20 a difference of 18lbs. in weight, the girth of the chest of course showing similar proportions. In these days, then, when there is so much sub-division of labour, and consequently when only certain muscles and limbs are brought into play at work it is more than ever necessary that gymnastics should be a part of life's amusements. I cannot understand why gymnastics are not included in the curriculum of our Board schools. We have now consented to instruct the young in physiology, in alcohol, in the duties of citizenship, and in the principles of co-operation. Of mental pabulum there is no end. Would it be entirely wasted time if we taught the children in our public elementary schools how to train, cultivate, and develop their bodies, and taught them the proper use of gymnastics. We ought to find time for such matters. Book learning, important as it is, need not necessarily occupy all the hours available. We have now too many heads swelled with facts, crammed with all sorts of miscellaneous knowledge, while the owners of these heads are walking about with pale anaemic faces and attenuated frames.

THE EFFECTS OF GYMNASTICS.

On this subject of physical education, of healthy sport, of rational gymnastic recreation, I am in deadly earnest, for the children, the young men and maidens of to-day, will be the fathers and mothers of future generations. Like begets like, and therefore I say do not let us gorge the brain and starve the body. Feed both is sound advice, whether it be to the student, the professional man, the artisan, the handicraftsman, the weaver, the shopgirl, or the child. Remember I don't say that gymnastics should be our one recreation. It should be a part of our physical curriculum to develop the muscles and produce all round development. Gymnastics is of immense value where a lad has any tendency to crookedness of figure or to what is commonly called lankiness. With young people and children it should not be their only recreation. It is not necessary for us all to be acrobats or monkeys. Half an hour a day in a gymnasium is ample. This may seem very little, but its cumulative effect will be much. A rush of water on a stone does not wear the flinty substance away, but the drop, drop, drop of a spring invariably overcomes the silica surface below. It is just the same all through life. A steady but constant application to the study of gymnastics will produce great results. A little gymnastics, is not a dangerous thing. Too much gymnastics, especially in early youth, is decidedly perilous. The captain of the gymnasium in school-days generally ends by being a small man, without any wonderful activity or strength. He has probably done nothing but practice in the gymnasium. His muscles fade with disuse and he has to a certain extent stopped his growth of bone by the excessive demands which he has made on his system when a juvenile in order to supply temporary muscle. I know a very eminent authority who believes that over indulgence in gymnastics tends to stunt growth, and that is why I counsel only half an hour per day. The human system should never be overtaxed, at a growing age. Therefore I again ask could not half an hour be spared in our public elementary schools at least three or four days per week for the cultivation of gymnastics?

THE WISE GREEKS.

We have, I hope, got rid of the ridiculous idea that every hour not given to books or money-grubbing is wasted. The ancient Greeks never believed in the modern notion of study, study, study. And yet was there ever a finer nation than the Greeks of old? They believed in developing both mental and physical faculties. Yes, and their system produced the finest figure and frames and the most massive and mighty minds that the world has ever known. The Greeks were all trained athletes, and yet they could be moved to enthusiasm by orations, the beauties and subtleties of which could not be appreciated by a miscellaneous assembly of ordinary moderns. When exercises of strength and agility are neglected universally, culture degenerates into dilettantism, and genius smothers itself with trivialities. But this is not a sporting topic. I cannot for the life of me suppress my love for digression. To gymnastics then.

GYMNASTICS FOR GIRLS.

Above I incidentally referred to weavers, shop-girls, and women generally. Gymnastics is as valuable for the woman as the man. If any of you ever go to London and can possibly secure an entree to Alexandra House, South Kensington, you may see and learn something which will convince you that I am speaking the truth. Alexandra House is the residential annexe for the girl students in the South Kensington School of Art and the Royal College of Music, and the young ladies there undergo gymnastic instruction at the hands of Miss Stuart Snell. The girls at Alexandra House are thoroughly trained in gyamnastics, and in an article in "The World," published in the middle of last summer, Miss Snell casually points out to an interviewer two young ladies who have immensely benefited under her tuition. The class was being exercised in the "goose step" when Miss Snell, indicating a very thin, very pale little girl who raised her foot with difficulty, and almost immediately replaced it, remarked, "when she came here some weeks ago she could not lift her left leg at all ; but she is gradually gaining strength, though, of course, we do not let her work much." One strong young woman was swinging energetically on the horizontal bar. A year or two previous she was almost an invalid, spending much of her time on a sofa. These are not isolated cases of what has been done by judicious training. There are hundreds of girls who can climb and exchange ropes with the ease of a sailor, and who are very skilful on the horizontal bars, the ladders, the trapeze, and other apparati.

LIGHT DUMB-BELLS.

And you need not go all the way to London to benefit by such instruction as this. If you make inquiries, boys and girls, young men and maidens, you will find the opportunity in most of our crowded cities. If so be there are no classes do not despair, but buy a pair of 3lb. dumb-bells and use them daily. In addition to this never ride when you can walk, for walking is the foundation of all physical fitness. Remember that light dum-bells and Indian clubs are generally better than heavy. For the expenditure of a few shillings a bedroom, bathroom, or landing may be made into a temporary gymnasium, so that you can exercise every muscle of the body. Where it is possible benefit by the advice of skilled instructors. I remember that Sandow once remarked that everywhere the theory of constant light exercise has succeeded the older and heavier methods. The utility of light weights and easy graceful exercies is beyond all question, for besides strengthening the muscles the lightness of the implements gives elasticity to them.

RICHARD DAFT'S EXPERIENCE.

Dumb-bells are very healthful and beneficial. They expand the chest and the muscles of the back, and give strength and suppleness to the arms and wrists. Mr. Richard Daft, in his popular work "Kings of Cricket," confesses that he has often been asked how he managed to keep up his form. He says that his physical preservation is due to much walking and other exercise, and to a cold bath every morning the year round. Mr. Daft has, however, forgotten to add one fact which he told me some years ago when I had the pleasure of visiting him. He doesn't mention that after his cold plunge every morning he is engaged for some minutes with the dumb-bells. It has not been his practice to go through the ordinary exercise, but with a dumb-bell in each hand he has reproduced all the batting strokes that he knows, and think he knows most of them. This has largely contributed to the graceful wrist play which "Dapper Dick Daft" use to give us in the crack matches. His wrist is to-day as supple as ever. He is a notable example of "mixing it." "Mix" your sports as much as you can, and your frame will benefit by it or I am no judge.

IN the course of his annual report, the Pastor of the Berlin Founding House states that the custom of polygamy among the Chinese leads to much unhappiness in the homes of the wealthy families, while among the poorer classes much misery results from the sale of girls ; many, while infants. are also killed or cast away. In consequence there is a lack of marriageable girls. At present girls are sold at a very high price ; a girl of 14 to 16 can scarcely be purchased for less that 100 dlrs, a price which poor people can ill afford.

THE following paragraph recently appeared in an American paper, and the unusual critic of the *Telegraph* has the best authority for stating that it is true as well as, according to the Transatlantic writer, charming. A charming little story leaks out now regarding Minnie Hauk. Arriving in this country on her way to the Chicago Fair, Manager Hinrichs secured her services for a few nights of grand opera in Philadelphia. She called for her costumes, which arrived in the nick of time, but the brown paint required for "Africaine" had been forgotten. After some research Minnie Hauck found some paint in Philadelphia, apparently answering her purposes. She was a grand *Selika*, and died under the manzanilla tree amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. Next day she was to leave for Chicago. Helas! vainly she tried to remove the paint from face, neck and arms. The African Queen remained "dyed in the wool," and no cosmetiques could remove it. Some days elapsed before the fair prima donna was presentable to a railway train public, and thus it came that Minnie Hauk missed seeing the Fair in its glory.

NEW YEAR'S PROCLAMATION PARADE.

A LARGE number of spectators assembled on the morning of New Year's Day, at the General Parade-Ground, Esplanade, to witness the annual Proclamation Parade, which was announced to take place at 7-30. To the disappointment of all—both participants and spectators—the military pageant had to be abandoned on account of a sudden and unlooked for atmospheric change. Five minutes before the appointed time, a smart shower of rain commenced, and the spectators ran away in every direction to seek shelter. As the rain increased in volume Colonal Hilliard gave orders to dismiss the parade. The regiments who had turned out to take part in the parade were the Royal Artillery with 132 men ; North Lancashire Regiment with 519 men ; and the 21st Bombay Infantry with 337 men. The troops could not fire the *feu-de-joie*, but the usual salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of the anniversary of the Proclamation of her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP race took place on Saturday last, when the following yachts entered :—Senta, owned by Surgeon-Major Boyd ; Blue Bell, by Mr. P. G. Messent ; and Janetta, by Lieut. A. Walpole.

At 4 p.m., they were started in a nice topsail breeze the "Senta" being the first to cross the line. The course was "No. 3" on the list, bearing the pilot schooner to starboard, the Middle Ground and Gull island buoys to starboard, and winding up by passing between the pilot schooner and the Yacht Club having the former on the starboard hand.

After the start all the Yachts got their spinnakers out to starboard till they reached Middle Ground buoy when spinnakers were stowed and getting their sheets in they headed for Gull Island buoy. By this time the breeze freshened and the yachts simply smoked through the "briny."

On rounding Gull Island buoy the sheets were brought aboard, and they had a close haul home across the harbour, the race ending as follows.

Senta	1
Blue Bell	2
Janetta	3

The next race comes off on Saturday, the 6th January.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

THE Stanley Opera Company's entertainment on Friday night, drew a very good house, in spite of the many social functions now marking the season of festivity. "Paul Jones" is an attractive play, and when well staged can scarcely fail of popularity. The favourites seemed to be Miss Fanny Stanley as Chopinette (wife of Bulliapop), Mr. Drisooll, and Mr. Walter Stanley as Bouillabaise and Petit Pierre, respectively. The quaint figure, the two last-named comedians cut, as King and Prime Minister of the Mosquito Island was most diverting. In fact the fun was kept up continuously by them, right through the play. A scene particularly good is that in which Bouillabaise and Petit Pierre, or the "hinsect" as his companion calls him plan out the duel scene. Petit Pierre wants to know, you know "what part he is to take in the action and after invariably getting the answer, "Oh ain't this sick'ning," "you will be in the rear watch, or in some such very secondary post," he is calmly told that when the others take refuge in flight, he will be "copped" and that that is where he would come in. Petit Pierre's look of utter dismay at this juncture was most ludicrous. Miss Fanny Stanley's song "Just show him Jour Sabots" was very good, and received an enthusiastic encore. The songs given by Yvonne (Miss N. De Lorme) were all good and her dresses were well chosen and becoming. The pirate hero, Paul Jones, was ably represented by Miss Ange Polten. The duet, "A little bird on yonder tree" between Paul Jones and Yvonne was rendered with pathos and precision. Mr. F. Stephenson as Don Trocadero scored high several times. Bicoquet's Mandoline song, and his racy gestures and sayings, especially "oh, aint I a devil" caught on tremendously.

The theatre was crowded on Saturday night from end to end, children as well as those who have passed the "golden period of life," all prepared to enjoy that thoroughly Christmas treat, a pantomime. The curtain did not go up punctually at 9, nor was the play without its contretemps, but as Mr. Stanley in his "apologia mea" announced, the company had not only a very awkward stage to alter to their requirements on this occasion, but also had only received the second act for rehearsal that very afternoon. Judging from the kindly manner in which this apology was received, the audience were not disposed to be censorious. They evidently felt that they must with good grace accept the failures with the successes, and in the pleasure of the one forget the irritation caused by the other. The dresses and make-up of the entire troupe were most effective, and though the very ancient looking Forest Scene did not commend itself to the minds of all, the stage effects, on the whole, were excellent. Miss De Lorme as Perlina, Queen of the Fairies, looked so ethereal and charming that she received not only the loudest applause on her first appearance, but also that tribute not often obtainable by professionals in Bombay—a floral offering. Miss Amy Childs as Princess Honey Suckle, looked the sweetest of flowers, and one felt that she might well be termed a "lovely trump hand." Miss Fanny Stanley's dances and songs as Jack Horner were, as usual, rapturously encored, especially the songs, "The Boys of the Royal Navy" and "Tommy Atkins—" not the great Rudyard's composition but one that sounded quite as spirited, and which fetched Messieurs Thomas Atkins to the man. Mr. Walter Stanley's representation of Dame Miller was very comic, and the march-past of the Dame and her very frolicsome progeny was telling to a degree. King Nap, (Mr. Driscoll), looked the "Monarch with a morbid monomania," and caused intense merriment by his curious adaptations of Shakespearian quotations. Mr. Stephenson, the Knave of Hearts, knew his part, and played it well. Prince Marmalade (Miss Cyntnea Carey), looked very sweet as did the principal court danseuse, Miss L. Donnelly, and the piquant little fairy troupe. Act II. was disconnected, and though the troupe did their level best to prevent it dragging, there was no getting over the discrepancies, caused by the unavoidable lack of opportunity for previous rehearsal. These discrepancies will doubtless disappear at to-night's performance and the play will go as merry as a marriage bell. The harlequinade and transformation scenes were what the little folks most heartily enjoyed. The Phonograph exhibition was rather amusing, and Mr. W. Stanley as Pantaloons walking on a sphere in and out in just "sufficient room to move," between bottles, was very clever. The policeman, Mr. R. Stephenson was good, and Mr. Driscoll as clown was capital. The Masher Mr. Royal was "all there" too and the graceful dancing of Harlequin and Columbine (Misses Stephenson and Peters), added not a little to the success of the evening. The introduction of a good number of hits, local and timely, into the piece added not a little to the merriment it invoked. The play was repeated on Monday evening, when the small hitches incidental to a first performance were no longer observable.

A GRAND banquet was given on Dec. 13 at St. Petersburg to Count Montebello, the French Ambassador, by the nobles of the district of St. Petersburg. The Ministers have taken part in the organisation of the demonstration, which was intended to testify to Russia's appreciation of the reception of her representative at Toulon and Paris. The Government, however (says the *Times*), took special precaution to guard against any extravagances of speech.

As a result of a series of matches open to Volunteers all over India got up this year by Captain Finch, Adjutant of the N.-W. R. Volunteers, a new Volunteer Rifle Club was started the other day at the Central Meeting, B. P. R. A., at Meerut with the idea of keeping up these matches every month, and making them a means of encouraging target shooting all over India. The proposition once made found ready support, and over fifty Volunteers—almost, if not all, present at Meerut—at once joined the new club. A meeting was held, when Captain Finch was elected Honorary Secretary, supported by a Provisional Council elected from all the corps represented, who are now busy circulating a notice to corps and collecting members, as preliminaries to making permanent rules, electing a permanent council, and issuing a programme and prize list for next year. The club is termed "The Indian Volunteer Rifle Club" and is open to Adjutants and Sergeant-Instructors of corps as well as Volunteers of all ranks. The annual membership fee is Rs. 6. That the club may be set going at once on a strong basis, those intending to join are invited to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary. Without a knowledge of how many will join, it is impossible to make out a prize list or elect a council. We wish the new club the success it deserves.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bengal Legislative Council will not meet in all probability until the report of the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill is ready. Mr. Buckland, the newly appointed member, has been placed in charge of the important Bills to amend the revenue sale law and the law for the recovery of public demands, which measures he will shortly ask leave to introduce.

MR. WARD, Chief Commissioner of Assam, who is due in Calcutta about the middle of this month, will then submit to the Government of India his final proposals regarding the transfer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from Bengal to Assam. The question is now one which turns simply on the financial arrangement between the Government and the two provinces.

THE amount advanced in the North-West Provinces and Oudh last year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was unusually large, mainly on account of the measures taken with the view of averting famine in Garhwal. Over a lakh and a quarter was advanced in Garhwal. The total advances under the Act amounted to Rs. 4,19,209, against Rs. 3,44,347 in the year preceding.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavourable provincial contract with the Imperial Government, the local Burma Budget for the past year show a surplus of over eight lakhs, as against five during the preceeding year.

THE Chinese Amban, now at Darjealing, will start very shortly on his return journey to Tibet ; everything having been satisfactorily concluded in connection with the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. Paul, who has been closely associated with the negotiations for some years past, is likely to supply for furlough at an early date.

IN the Basantpur riot case, arising out of the cow-protection movement, Mr. Gordon, the Sessions Judge, and assessors, have acquitted five of the prisoners. Two others have been faund guilty of rioting, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

THE Secretary to Prince Damrong of Siam has arrived in Burma. He intends making a tour of the province, to study the working of the local administration. He will visit Mandalay and Bhamo, and probably also some outlying districts, where he is anxious to see the operation of the village system. He speaks English fluently. The local officials have been directed to put every facility in his way.

As an experiment in the utilisation of convict labour two hundred men from the Shahjahanpur jail are to be put on the earth-work of the Powayan Steam Tramway extension from Khotar to Mailani. This decision has been taken after a visit paid to the works on Thursday last, by Mr. J. G. H. Glass, officiating Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., and Sir John Tyler, Inspector-General of Jails in the N.-W. P.

THE latest news from the Chin Hills is that the three parties of troops who set out last week for Pimbi, have not yet been able to come up with the recalcitrant villagers.

COLONEL J. C. STEWART, C. B., Staff Corps, has been granted the good service pension relinquished by Colonel R. B. P. Campbell, C. B., on succeeding to Colonel's allowance.

MR. WACE, Additional Commissioner in the Patna Division, will officiate as Commissioner of Bhagalpur if Mr. Quinn is invalided to England as a result of his recent accident.

MR. JARDINE, the Australian expert, who is to examine and report on the value of the Mergui Pearl Fisheries, has arrived in Rangoon from Queensland, and leaves for Mergui in a few days.

A MARKED increase occurred last year in the share taken by the port of Calcutta in the trade of of the Punjab. In the matter of imports Calcutta is now ahead of Bombay, and is only surpassed by Karachi, the share taken by the three competitors being in the proportion of twenty-six from Karachi, fifteen from Calcutta, and fourteen from Bombay. In the export trade Calcutta stands third, but here also a tendency is shown for produce to finds its way in increasing proportions for shipment to the metropolis. The fact is noticeable as it is the share taken in the trade of debateable regions like the Punjab, lying within easy reach of other ports, which best indicates the relative activity prevailing in commercial centres.

IN 1883 the Government of India laid down that the balance held by them at the credit of the Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds (with the exception of the life insurance branch of the Bombay fund) in excess of the amount on which a privileged rate of interest is payable, should carry interest at the "Market rate." The interest now allowed under that designature is 4 per cent a year. It is now notified that from July 1st, 1894, the rate will be 3½ per cent until further orders. This is only the natural outcome of the issue of the 3½ per cent silver loan in India, which really created the "market rate."

THE Conference on the maintence of village maps and land records met in Calcutta on Thursday. The members representing the several provinces :—For the Central Provinces Mr. J. B Fuller, C.I.E., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and Mr. R. H. Craddock. Assistant Commissioner ; for Bengal Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Mr. M. Finucane. officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Colonel Sandeman, Director of Bengal Surveys, and Mr. C. E. Buckland, Secretary to The Government of Bengal ; for Assam Mr. C. C. Barrett, Deputy Superintendent of the Cadastral Survey ; and for the Punjab Mr. E. B. Francis, officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Government of Indian is represented by Sir Edward Buck and Mr. E. D. Maclagan. At the sitting on Thursday the various representatives described the system for maintaining maps and records at present in force in their several provinces.

THE Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund is considerably below its proper strength at the present time, Sir Philip Hutchins, Mr. Elsmie and Mr. Mackay having all left India. Their places will have to be filled at the annual General Meeting in February, and a new Honorary Secretary appointed, as Surgeon-Major Fenn, who succeeded Colonel Pritchard, will vacate the post when Lord Lansdowne goes. Lady Elgin will, presumably, succeed Lady Lansdowne as President of the Central Committee. The progress of the Fund during the current year has been steady and satisfactory, and the arrival of a new Viceroy, who will preside at the annual meeting, may possibly prove the occasion for some large donations.

INTENDING visitors to Kashmir will learn with interest that in and near Srinagar many new works are in progress. The handsome new bridge designed by Captain Capper, R. E., is fast approaching completion, the hardest portion of the work, viz., the piers, being well advanced notwithstanding the severe frosts which have at times interfered with their construction. The works in connection with the water-supply of the city are also in full swing, and are being pushed forward by Mr. Nethersole, who has charge of them. Captain Capper started for Pindi on the 17th instant, inspecting on his way down the Baramula-Srinagar Road and the various works in progress on the Jhelum Valley Road. He expects to return to Srinagar in the first week in January.

A CHANGE has just been made in the strength of the superior establishment of the India Telegraph Department, which was fixed at 84 officers in 1887. The total strength is now approximately normal, but it is to be raised to 86, in order to provide for the additional staff required in consequence of the working and control of the telegraph in Kashmir having been transferred to the Director-General of Telegraphs. The above increase, which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, will be made by adding one Superintendent to class V, 2nd grade, and one Assistant Superintendent to class VI, 2nd grade.

MR. GORDON, the Sessions Judge of Sarun, has confirmed the finding of the assessors in the Basantpur riot case. Permeshwar, Ramnath, Ramjun, Jawahir, and Audhya have been acquitted. Mutkerai and Kedu Koeri have been convicted of rioting and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Bala appeal has resulted in the acquittal of all the accused.

WE hear from Rangoon that the success or failure of the ruby mines in Upper Burma is now believed to depend on the result of the next few weeks' working. There is supposed to be a main ruby-yielding stratum or seam within fifty feet of the present borings which may turn out satisfactorily, but if it does not it is feared that the Company will have to abandon work. Their earnings last month were little more than ten per cent. on the cost of working.

THE Secretary of State has approved of an officer being seconded as Personal Assistant to the Military Member of the Governor-General's Council. The officer selected by Lieutenant-General Brackenbury is, as recently stated, Lieutenant Cardew, 10th Bengal Lancers, who gained the gold medal of the United Service Institution in 1891 for his essay on Recruiting for the Native Army of India, and is the author of the *History of the Bengal Army* now in course of publication by Government. Lieutenant Cardew, who will be promoted to Captain in March next, takes up his appointment at Calcutta on January 1st.

A DINNER was given to His Excellency the Amban last week at the Darjiling Planter's Club by Mr. Paul, who in suitable terms of eloquence proposed the helth of the guest of the evening. The Amban, through the medium of Mr. Taylor's acquaintance with the Chinese language, returned thank for the honour done to him. He laid special stress on the courtesy which he had received from all with whom he had come into contact during his stay at Darjiling. The dinner, at which about eighteen guests were present, passed off very satisfactorily.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, a brother of Lord Lansdowne, whose life of Lord Shelburne was cordially welcomed, is preparing the life of Sir William Petty, another and more remote though not less remarkable, ancestor. Many letters in the Landsdowne orchives supply much interesting information concerning the relations between Sir William Petty and the Cromwell family.

WORK on the Baramula-Srinagar Road has been progressing fast during the present month, and nearly ten miles of the earthwork and cutting are now completed. The numerous bridges and culverts have yet to be constructed, and putting on the metal will then take some time. It is just possible that the road will be open for traffic in August next year ; though this cannot be said for certain, as much will depend upon the length of the winter depth of snow, and similar contingencies. As is well known, the State has wisely pushed on this work chiefly with the view of relieving the distress brought about by the disastrous floods of the summer, and as the line adopted runs close to many districts which were so seriously affected that application for State relief had been made, it was expected that the zemindars or assami would jump at the chnance of earning good wages almost anywhere along the line. The idea was to employ on the different sections coolies whose villages lay nearest those sections, so as to avoid loss of time in journeying to and from the work. In many instances, between Srinagar and Bulgam, the zemindars interpreted the *hukm* so literally that they absolutely refused to stir even a few hundred yards from their own village to oblige the contractors, although money and tools had been advanced, saying that they preferred to wait till the work came to them—rather a strange view for starving people to take. It is satisfactory, by the way, to know that a really good rest-house has been designed for the Burzil Pass, and that there is every prospect of its erection at the earliest possible opportunity next year.

A VERY curious history is connected with the appointment lately made of Lieut. Said Rute, of a Thuringian artillery regiment, as military attache to the German Consulate at Beyrout, on the Syrian coast—an appointment, for the rest, which in itself constitutes a new departure. Said Rute (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) "is a cousin of the present Sultan of Zanzibar, his mother having been a sister of the late Said Barghash. Becoming passionately attached to a Hamburg bagman named Rute—one of those commercial agents who formed the poineers of German power in East Africa—this African princess insisted on marrying him in spite of all the strong, nay, vehement protestations of her friends, and ultimately she returned with him to Germany. But the poor man happened to be run over and killed by a tramway car in Hamburg, and then his widow and her chsldren were thrown upon the world. The Princess moved heaven and earth, and even the English Foreign Office, to enter in to the enjoyment of the Zanzibar property which would otherwise have been her portion. But the authorities in England avowed themselves to be as helpless as Frau Rüte's kinsmen at Zanzibar proved to be obdurate, seeing that they regarded her as a renegade to her country, and an apostate to her faith. At last the sorely afflicted lady laid before the world, in two volumes of choice German, the tragic tale of her woes, entitled, 'Memoirs of a Zanzibar princess.' This attracted the attention of the kindly old Emperor, and he offered to make provision for the exiled and destitute woman's son. The boy was accordingly sent to a military academy at his Majesty's expense, and this is he who has now bloomed out into the military attache at the German Consulate in Beyrout where his mother and his sisters had already been assigned a residence some time before. Liuet. Said Rüte, who is a very active and intelligent young man—bearing a strong resemblance to his tall and hand-some Mohammedan mother—is intended for subsequent employment in some capacity or other in German East Africa."

The Emperor of Germany has sent a telegram to Professor Max Muller conveying his congratulations on the professor's 70th birthday, and expressing a hope of soon receiving some more "Chips from the German Workshop" in England. The professors and teachers of German in the Universities and colleges in England, Scotland, and Ireland have presented an illuminated address, and the Rector of the Imperial University at Odessa has telegraphed to the professor to say that he has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the University. Numerous telegrams arrived from the Universities and learned societies to which Professor Max Muller belongs, and from Sanskrit scholars at home and abroad.

No slight sensation has been caused in Berlin by the revelation that the new French Minister to Pekin is the very M, Gerard who, about fifteen years ago, acted as French "reader" to the Empress Augusta, and was afterwards suspected of having been the writer of those very caustic character-sketches of society in the German capital which made such a sensation on their appearance in book-form as "La Societe de Berlin." These sketches purported to have come from the pen of a pseudonymous "Comte Vasili," but there can now be little doubt that they were the work of the old Empress's clever young French reader. They were quick to find imitators in every great European capital ; but none of the susequent volumes, dealing with the society of Paris, Vienna, Rome, London, and St. Petersburg, was of half such good reading as these Berlin etchings, which had been done at first hand. They proved most offensive to the Court of Berlin, and their sale was forbidden by the police. On leaving Berlin, not long before the publication of his sketches, M. Gerard was rewarded with a diplomatic secretaryship at Rome by his patron, Gambetta, to whom the sketches had been first addressed in the form of letters ; and now he is French Minister at Pekin.

WHATEVER the Czar himself may feel about the wonderful friendship that has sprung up between his loyal subjects and the citizens of the French Republic, there can be no question that the phenomenen causes considerable disquietude in official circles. The other night, the *Pall Mall* says, at the Circus in St. Petersburg the "Marseillaise" was called for again and again, and was received with wild enthusiasm. Had such a thing happened ten years ago not a few of the enthusiasts would at this moment be enjoying a trip to Siberia at the expense of a paternal Government.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The presence of our Parsee, M.P., among us, nd your leader on his inaugural address to the Congress fford me an excellent opportunity to express my views n the much-vexed question of the poverty of India. might say, in the beginning, that my statements are nere personal observations, and therefore quite free rom the mistakes which almost always vitiate elaborate ypothetical arguments, based on stray facts, however nuch strengthened by principles of economy. You ay in your leader of the 29th instant, the population vhich he assumes to be getting poorer and poorer as ears roll on is in every decade providing itself with nore and better houses, with a larger number of loughs and bullock-carts, and many other evidences of gricultural progress, while the population now avails tself of the facilities afforded by the largely-developed ailway system to travel about India for business or leasure to the number of one hundred and twenty-eight nillions per annum." These strong arguments point liametrically opposite to the conclusions arrived at y our M.P. But mayhap India is getting prosperous s it gets poorer, so it seems we are not far from erifying practically the adage of the philosophers—rosperous of the poor. The largely-developed railway, esides proving the affluence of the millions, who travel bout for pleasure also affords a rich field of harvest to ts employes. Thousands of natives earn from Rs. 10 o Rs. 200, and bless this iron-horse of English inven- ion, introduced into India with English money. Thou- ands more are employed in the mills who would other- vise be flooding several menial occupations and would have reduced the annual average from Rs. 27 to as many annas. It is within my knowledge that forty or fifty years back, the native *khalasis* used to get Rs. 4 for a double trip from Surat to Bombay. In those affluent times they earned from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per month, whereas in these poorer days, employed as lascars, they scrape together Rs. 30 or 40. Formerly owing to the fear of wild animals and free-booters when large tracts of land were without cultivation and what little remained afforded sustenance to the people, they were rich; and now when this pernicious British rule has brought an increased area under cultivation, and also provided the people with other sources of income in the way of railways, mills, &c., out-come apostles, awfully reminding us that we are getting poorer. The age of miracles is past, I wonder what to call this. Even this proverbially poor city of Surat can afford to spend upwards of Rs. 60,000 for pleasure, so soon after the destructive fires, which occasioned a loss of nearly 2½ millions. We have had amidst us, one after the other, two theatrical troups. One has already made a profit of more than Rs. 25,000, while the expected gains of the other are Rs. 40,000. My observations are to a certain extent limited, but I have no doubt ample evidence can be found throughout the country, to show that the people are the reverse of getting poorer. The most instructive portion of the inaugural address, is the lesson of self-sacrifice so forcibly expressed and so splendidly illustrated by the living examples of the preacher himself. Oh! that my countrymen, would pay a little more attention to cultivate this self-sacrificing spirit, and a little less attention to politics, is the constant prayer of

A SURTI BUNIA.

Surat, Dec. 31.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop for the season of 1893-94. (estimates generally up to 5th Deember.) Sowings unfinished:—

Gujarat.—Area 326,800 acres or 16 per cent. over average, but improbable that last year's area will be reached. Wheat land in south Gujarat partly occupied by cotton for which season was favourable. Rains ceased early. Sowings incomplete in north Gujarat. Condition good, November rain benefiting early sown crop.

Gujarat States.—Area 201,400 acres. Decrease general except in Cutch; elsewhere 27 per cent. below average owing to decrease in area of kharif grain crops. In Cambay cotton occupied some wheat land; elsewhere rains were deficient. Information incomplete. Condition fair in Baroda, and else where good.

Deccan.—Area 703,000 acres or 25 per cent. below average. Decrease general and due mostly to insufficient late rains. In Sholapur more than usual area was under kharif crops. In Satara groundnut occupies some wheat land. In Khandesh condition good to fair, recent cloudy weather being injurious. In one taluka each of Nasik and Ahmednagar and throughout Poona Crop suffering from want of moisture; elsewhere condition good. Rust reported in one taluka of Poona. Information incomplete.

Deccan States.—Area 22,100 acres, about average.

Karnatak.—Area 361,000 acres or 12 per cent. below average; decrease mostly confined to Bijapur. In Belgaum and Dharwar, owing to favourable rabi rain, area will be higher than last year. Condition good to fair in Bijapur, and good elsewhere. Information incomplete.

Karnatak States.—Area 102,400 acres, slightly above average, and considerably above last year. owing rain favourable condition good.

Sind.—Area 428,300 acres, 23 per cent. above average, but is likely to be considerably below las year owing to absence of rain and low and late inundation. Information for Khairpur State not received. Condition good, except in Upper Sind Frontier, where fair to poor.

BOMBAY RAPE AND LINSEED.

Preliminary memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops for the season of 1893-94. (Information generally up to 5th December.)

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area more than double average and considerably above last year. Increase most marked in Ahmedabad. Condition good.

Deccan.—Area considerably above average above last year. Increase most marked in Khandesh and partly due to late light rain being more favourable or linseed than wheat. Increase partly attributable to last season's high prices. Condition good in north Deccan, less promising in the south owing to deficient soil moisture. Information incomplete.

Karnatak.—Area slightly above average and is expected to reach last year's area. Information incomplete. Condition good.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed mostly confined to Sind and Baroda. Increased area in Gujarat and Baroda due to favourable sowing rain. In Sind it is considerably below average; decrease due to want of water supply and deficiency of rain. Condition good in Gujarat and Shikarpur and fair in rest of Sind. Information incomplete for Sind.

N. W. P. WHEAT.

First forecast of the wheat crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1893-94 is published as under:—

Owing to abnormal rainfall in October, fields had to be resown in some districts. There was more than sufficient moisture in the land. Germination is reported to have been fair. Prospects are good on the whole. The area under wheat this year is the same as last year. This relates to condition up to the 10th December 1893.

N.-W. P. RAPE AND LINSEED.

The first forecast of the rape and linseed crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1893-94 is:—

The rainfall in the month of October being abnormally heavy in the divisions of Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, and Fyzabad, the sowings are late in these parts. Germination is reported to have been fair, and prospects are good on the whole. The area is estimated at almost the same figure as last year. This relates to condition up to the 10th December 1893.

MADRAS PADDY CROP OF 1893—94.
(First forecast of outturn.)

The latest reports, giving the area figures up to the end of November for Government villages, show that there have been 128,800 acres more sown with this crop than is usual. This represents an increase of 2·6 per cent. on the normal area. The increase is common to all districts, except Madura and Tinnevelly, where the area sown is slightly below the normal.

Compared with last year, the area sown is about 3 per cent. less; the decrease occurring in the Deccan and Carnatic districts, where the sowings in 1892 were exceptionally large and early. Particulars of the areas reported, as well regarding the reported probable outturn of the crop, are given in the subjoined table:—

DISTRICTS.	Area sown up to November in			Increase or decrease as compared with normal.	Estimated outturn in annas.
	A normal year.	1892.	1893.		
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	
Ganjam and Vizagapatam	298,6	311,5	333,8	+35.2	12
Godavari	598.6	584,8	610,3	+11,7	12
Kistna	415,2	415,0	449,7	+34,5	12
Deccan districts	198,9	268,1	218 8	+19,9	13
Carnatic districts and North Arcot	974,5	1,179,7	274,8	+ 3	10
Tanjore and Trichinopoly	975,8	992,4	981,6	+ 5,8	13
Salem and Coimbatore	169,7	167,0	172,0	+ 2,3	12
Madura and Tinnevelly	307,0	291,8	306,3	— 7	9
Malabar and South Canara	1,049,4	1,072,7	[illegible]	+19,9	11
Nilgiris	5,8	5,9	5,7	— 1	8
Total....	4,993,5	5,289,2	5,122,3	+128,8	11·4

N.B.—Areas are given in hundreds of acres.

The reported estimated average outturn works out to between 11 and 12 annas for the whole Presidency—16 annas being taken to represent a full average crop. In parts of the four northern districts, the crops have been injured to some extent by the exceptionally heavy rainfall of November, or doubtless the probable outturn in these districts would have been greater. In the Deccan and Carnatic districts, the usual rainfall of the north-east monsoon was rather late, and especially in the latter group of districts, the young crops suffered a good deal in consequence during October. Similar reasons have retarded cultivation, and to some extent lowered the probable outturn in the extreme south. On the West Coast the season has not been quite so favorable as in 1892. On the whole, however, the crops are good, and the probable average outturn may be estimated at rather above the rate specified in the table above, which is obtained from the Tahsildar's reports.

THE COTTON CROP.

The third general memorandum on the cotton crop for the season 1893-94 reads:—

This memorandum contains the final statistics of the area and outturn of the cotton crop in Northern and Central India, as well as of what is known as the "early crop" in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. A forecast is also included of the area and probable outturn of the late crops in Bombay and Madras, which constitute the bulk of the production in Southern India.

Early Crop.

In Upper India the frequent rains of the early summer were favourable for sowings, and the returns of area sown are in marked contrast to the poor figure of last year. In the North-Western Provinces the area, though still below average, is 25 per cent. in excess of that sown in 1892-93; and in the Punjab the area is 23 per cent. over the normal and as much as 74 per cent. over that of last year. In Bengal the rains proved excessive and the sowings seem to have been much on a par with those of the previous season, but the area sown in the Central Provinces was large. In Berar it showed a slight decrease: and in Bombay though slightly below that of last year, it was much above average. In Madras the season was favourable and almost all districts report an increase in the area.

The continuous summer rains in upper India were in general obstructive to weeding, and special damage was caused in parts of the Punjab by floods in July and in the North-Western Provinces by rains and high winds in October. The gross outturn in the North Western Provinces is, however, estimated to be 52 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and the Punjab outturn, which is reported as 27 per cent. over the normal and 68 per cent. over that of 1892-93, is the best reported since 1886. In the rest of India, however, the rains were not so favourable. In Bengal the crop is of importance in the Chittagong Hill Tracts only, and there the outturn has been especially poor. In the Central Provinces the unwonted rainfall in November reduced what was expected to be a full crop to one which will be little, if at all, above the average; and in the Berars the evil effects of the summer rains, though modified by the break in October, have now been enhanced by the same unreasonable November rainfall, which had the result of reducing the outturn to some 21 per cent. below the normal. In the chief cotton bearing tracts of Bombay also the November rain, coming in the wake of a succession of heavy falls and long breaks, is reported to have done damage; but the outturn per acre, though below the standard, is so much in excess of that of last year, that, in spite of a falling off in area, the gross outturn is nearly 50 per cent. in excess of that of 1892-93. The crop in Madras is, generally speaking, in good condition. and the average outturn is estimated at some three-fourths of the standard.

Late Crop.

The state of the crop in Sind is not satisfactory, having been affected by blight and the absence of rain. In the Presidency proper of Bombay prospects are generally fair to good, the summer rainfall having been favourable to sowing and little damage having been done, except in parts of Guzarat, by the later rains. The season has also been favourable in the Decan district of Madras.

BURMA RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1893-94.

A summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice crop prospects on the 30th November 1893 in the eleven chief rice-producing districts of lower Burma:—

Note.—Since writing the last report the district of Wakema has been formed and there are now eleven instead of ten districts for which this report is furnished. This does not, however, affect the area of the tract covered by these reports as the new district (Wakema) has been formed by the transfer of four townships from Bassein and Thongwa.

Summary.—The area under rice cultivation in these eleven districts is now estimated as 4,747,804 acres or 113,082 acres more than the area actually cropped in 1893. On the whole the crop is probably not as large as that of last year, but this is partly balanced by considerable increase in the cultivated area, which probably more than covers the normal increase of population. It is now estimated that *in* Lower Burma 1,331,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 23,067,795 cwts. of cleaned rice, will be available for export as compared with some 1,430,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 24,237,288 cwts. of cleaned rice available in 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 22, as compared with the statement of December 19, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 19. Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,60,32,790	0	0	1,48,00,073	3	0
Other Deposits, &c.	5,61,66,786	14	5	5,31,81,938	1	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,72,888	12	10	5,07,775	5	8
Sundries	31,82,200	3	2	32,23,518	3	2
Rs.	10,11,51,665	14	5	9,69,18,304	13	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.		
Government Securities	93,07,136	0	0	89,66,988	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	59,63,811	0	0	61,08,391	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	93,92,870	11	10	94,08,013	12	9
Credits on do.	1,06,67,793	13	8	1,01,65,723	5	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,60,91017	3	7	2,61,40,080	6	11
Balances with other Banks	5,63,487	2	1	6,45,666	9	2
Bullion	6,220	13	4	4,757	1	4
Dead Stock	12,40,601	1	5	12,90,784	4	5
Stamps	8,960	8	8	9,272	4	9
Sundries	14,30,259	13	4	14,51,158	2	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,49,27,378	12	1	1,13,04,837	7	0
Do. at Branches	2,15,00,118	14	5	2,12,19,632	7	0
Rs.	10,11,51,665	14	5	9,69,18,304	13	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to December 22:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	16,13,200	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,80,481	Inc.
Other Deposits	29,81,819	Dec.
Post Bills	65,114	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,95,568	Dec.
Loans	15,143	Inc.
Account of Credit	2,01,071	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	50,937	do.
Cash at Head Office	36,21,512	do.
Do. at Branches	2,80,187	do.

Signor Crispi, whether he is or he is not a hero to his own valet, is certainly one to his secretary, Baron Edmondo Mayor. The latter has told Dr. Hans Barth, the author of a book about Crispi: "I know few persons who in their family life are more captivating, attractive, and facinating than Crispi. I have met people who imagine Crispi to be the quintessence of harshness and severity. They can never have known him. In his private life he is the best, most amiable, and most tender-hearted man in the world. His politeness is not superficial, it is the heart—true kindness. No host can be more genial or politness of more attentive, and his conversation bubbles over with sarcasm, fun, quotations, and reminiscences. Crispi is an indefatigable worker. His secret is that of Cavour—to get up early and not lose a minute in the day. During four years he went, as far as I know, only once to the theatre. In society he generally only remained a few minutes. He is bored there and makes no secret of it. Everybody admires Crispi's physical vigour. He owes it above all things to his robust constitution and his abstemiousness. His frugality in eating and drinking caused in Germany general surprise. He drinks very little wine, and then always of the same kind, diluted with water, eats very little (mostly the same Sicilian dishes), and rarely eats meat. He is extremely particular about his outward appearance, and his habits are very English. Signor Crispi does not know what feelings of revenge are.'

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FULTA SHOOTING CASE.

THE INQUIRY BY THE JOINT-MAGISTRATE.

THE following are extracts from depositions in the preliminary enquiry made by Mr. Hamilton, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, into the Fulta shooting case. Mr. Hamilton held, on the facts before him, that there was no case against Dr. Pearse, who had been accused of causing the death of a man named Koohi Khan, and dismissed the complaint. The Hon'ble Mr. Collier, District Magistrate, has, however, ordered a further enquiry, which will take place before him to-day. Messrs. Sanderson and Co., the Government solicitors, have been engaged to watch the case on behalf of Dr. Pearce, and on Thursday applied for a copy of the proceedings before Mr. Hamilton.

LIEUTENANT NUGENT.

G. R. H. Nugent was next examined, said:—I went out shooting with Surgeon Pearse and Mr. Bremner on Monday before last, and between 4-30 and 4-45 p.m. arrived near this village. I was a little behind the other two when two doves settled on a tree to our left. I fired at them, and followed a bird that I thought I had wounded, to the north. I was several minutes going after it. I came back nearly to the tree I had fired into. I fired into another tree close by. About there I met Mr. Bremner. We went about 100 or 150 yards northward. We heard a noise of shouting and dogs barking. I did not know what it was. Mr. Bremner suggested that Surgeon Pearce might have been attacked by the village dogs, so we ran towards the village. I got into the fields north of the *maidan* and west of the hut. Through a gap in the hedge I saw Surgeon Pearse fire at what I thought was a dog about ten yards from him. I could not see below his knees, because of a bit of higher ground, nor what he was firing at. I saw a crowd of natives facing him, some of whom were close to him on his right. They were shouting. He came towards me. I saw one or two natives grab at his gun. We came out into the *maidan*, and a native grabbed at my gun before I got out. It was then that I saw Mr. Bremner, without his cap or gun, coming from the direction of the village. We went towards him, and then all three walked backwards towards the Fort. It was then that they took my gun, Surgeon Pearse's having been taken a few minutes before. We then went backwards for a few more yards, and ran towards the Fort. In one of the fields a native tried to intercept us. He had a sickle. The natives were very threatening after we had had our guns taken. Some of them had sickles. They were thirty or forty in number. They threw mud clods at us as we ran away. I apprehended that they would make a serious attack on us. It was because Surgeon Pearse's gun was pointing downwards that I thought he was firing at a dog. I only got a glimpse through the hedge, so I could not see how many natives there were. I do not know the language, so I could not understand what they said. Mr. Bremner had a wound from a sickle on one arm, and a bruise on the other. I saw this on arrival at the Fort. I reported all this to the commanding officer. I gave no provocation to any one. Surgeon Pearse had four No. 3 shot and two No. 8 when we separated. I asked what he had before we started, and on his saying four No. 3, I gave him two No. 8.

EVIDENCE OF LIEUTENANT BREMNER.

A. G. Bremner said: I reside at present in Mouza Fort Folta, where I am Lieutenant R. E. On Monday, 11th, I went out shooting with Mr. Nugent and Dr. Pearce. We arrived near this village about 5 P.M. As we approached from W. or N.W. I was in front. Mr. Nugent fired at a dove. I walked on to the *maidan* in front, followed by Dr. Pearse. I then turned right, and came in this direction towards where we are sitting. I got to within about thirty yards of where we now are, and I saw what I took to be a dead goat about where we now are. I then turned back, and went nearly to that house opposite, more or less retracing my steps. I heard a shot just beyond those trees. I met Mr. Nugent coming round from the other side of that house. I went past the house by a path to the north. Mr. Nugent followed me at a short distance behind. I went about a hundred yards from the house when I heard a noise in the village. I stopped and turned round, and saw Mr. Nugent. I said something about dogs having probably attacked Dr. Pearce, and we both ran towards the village. Just after I began running I heard a shot to the front. I did not see who fired it, *some trees being in the way*, but I saw the smoke. I saw a lot of natives running out by a path from the corner of the village. I met them in the open ground close to a *little* clump of bamboos. I stopped. They were much excited, and dancing about. I could not understand what they said. Two men seized my gun. I held on to it for a bit, and took out the cartridges, and then they pulled it away. I went west a short distance, and met Dr. Pearce and Mr. Nugent. While my gun was being taken, a havresack containing cartridges was torn from my back, the straps being broken. I saw the man who first laid hold of my gun running towards the village with the gun in one hand and the havresack in the other. I walked a short disance towards the Fort, and while walking my cloth cap was snatched away. The natives kept crowding about us. We went some distance slowly. I got near a small garden. They were several natives crowding on to me. I stopped. One struck me with a sickle, and another struck me with the butt of a gun, which he held by the muzzle. I don't think it was my gun, but do not know. Before this happened their guns were taken from Mr. Nugent and Dr. Pearce. After I was struck with the gun I turned and ran towards the Fort, as did the others. We were pursued by the natives for some distance. There were a lot of natives when we were in the *maidan*. I think there must have been quite forty. I noticed later on that several were armed with sickles, and some with sticks. Clods of earth were thrown at us. After our guns were taken, things looked very serious, and I expected a general attack. I think that they were ready to attack us. I am not conscious of having done anything to provoke their attack. I was dressed in khaki knickerbocker and putties, and had an old coat on. There was nothing in my appearance to show a villager that I was an officer, and not a soldier. A few minutes after we arrived, a native came to the camp and said a man had been killed. One of us told him to report it to the police and to bring in the guns. He went away saying, "*Bahut accha*." As far as I remember, we took no action, but I believe a report was made to Major Ward.

STATEMENT OF DR. PEARSE.

Dr. A. Pearse, said on the afternoon of Monday 11, December, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Bremner, and myself went out shooting. We came near this village, near the noth-west corner of the *maidan*. We saw two doves settle on a tree, and I said to Mr. Nugent, "Are you going to fire at them?" He went in that direction. Mr. Bremner and I walked on a few yards into the *maidan*, and then turned to our right in the direction of where we are now sitting. Then I turned left (east), and went past the bamboo clump towards the village, across a stubble-field, on to a path which goes round. I followed this path, which led me past a tank and past some stacks. Then the path went along the edge of another tank. I heard shouting behind me, of which I took no notice at first. When I got to the corner the shouting grew louder, and I stopped and looked round. I saw several men running up. I said to one "*Kya mangta*." He had a rope in his hand, which he was waving about. He was gesticulating and pointing to a house on my left. As I faced him I thought he meant I was not to go into the house, and I said, "*Us ghar me ne jana mangta*." I pointed along the Path and said, "*Is taraf jata*." I thought the path would take me out into a field, which I saw. I half turned to go down it. He waved his rope, and struck at me. I put up my arm and it touched me on the elbow. I picked up a coconaut husk, lying on the ground at my feet, and threw it at him. He went back a little, and came forward again. There were eight or nine others, who also came closer to me. So I said again, "*Kya mangta?*" "*Us ghar me ne jana mangta?*" They still looked threatening, and I said "*Hamara pas ata, ham maranga*." The man in front of me drew himself up and said, "*Maro*," as much as to say, "Do it if you dare. I then took the cartridges out of my gun and said "*Kya mangta*," and took the gun by the middle and again said, "*Hamara pas ata, ham maranga*." Just then a man came rushing down the path shouting, "*Maro*." They all closed in round me, so I put the cartridges in again. I did so, expecting that they would attack me any minute. I then took a step or two forward, intending to walk quietly through them. I should think there were twelve or fifteen men there. Just then a man who had rushed up shouted, "*Maro, maro*," and began undoing something round his waist, which I thought was a rope. I then went on, and as I went through them some one hit me on the back with a rope. I ran down the path and turned to the left about half-way down the tank. As I did so I saw some men rush into their houses, and I distinctly saw one man pick up a long stick. As I ran down the path, they pelted me with mud, sticks, and anything they could pick up. They all followed me, and shouted, "*Maro, maro*." I was hit twice on the back with lumps of mud. I then ran out into the field. They were still coming on. I stood in the middle of the fileld and called "*Hamara pas ata, ham maranga*." They were round on both sides, and pelting me at the same time. I again said "*Ham maranga*,' and as they continued to come on, I put up the gun and fired at the ground. I did not see any one fall, and did not know that I had hit any one. I then turned to look for my companions. I saw Mr. Nugent in a field beyond the bit of *maidan*. I was walking towards him, and as I got up to the edge of the *maidan* some one rushed up and caught hold of my gun; but I did not let go. I then walked on towards Mr. Nugent, and joined him. I asked him where Mr. Bremner was, and he pointed. The natives were crowding round us again. I saw Mr. Bremner coming down. We got together and walked backwards, with the natives all round us gesticulating and waving ropes and sickles. We got gradually to the west end of the *maidan*, where two or three men seized my gun and took it from me, and also my cap. I turned round and went towards Mr. Nugent. There were several men round him, holding on to his gun. They got his gun from him. They were waving their sickles about, and rushed at us. One man nearly hit me two or three times. He struck at me, and I had to dodge to avoid his sickle. We then ran, and they pelted us with anything they could get hold of. A man came running from one side to intercept us, but we got past before he got up. He had a sickle, which. he was waving. The other men behind were shouting *maro*, and something else which I did not understand. We walked back to the Fort On arrival I reported to Captain Reynolds, and afterwards to Major Ward. I could only guess at the meaning of the men who first stopped me. I do not understand Bengali. I think they understood me when I said, "*Us ghar me ne jana mangta*" as I pointed. In taking the cartridges out of my gun I meant to show them that I did not want to fire, but that I would use the gun as a club if necessary. I believe the cartridges which I took out were No. 8. I put them in my pocket. When I loaded again I thought I put in the same cartridges which I had taken out. I had four No. 3, all in the same pocket. At the time that I fired I think the numbers of the mob had increased to thirty. When I fired I aimed at the ground, and did not intend to hit any one, but to frighten them. I did not intend to fire at the crowd. As far as I knew, my gun was reloaded with No. 8. I only fired one shot up till the time we got away. I had no reason to think I had killed a man. I saw one man who appeared to have blood on one hand and some on his chest, but as he was beating his chest with his hand I did not know where the blood came from. I identify this man (Narain Dheri) as the man at whom I threw the husk. A man came to say some one had been wounded. I did not understand that a man had been killed. Captain Reynolds said there was a doctor in the camp, and if the man was brought he would be seen to. At the time I fired I was apprehensive of a general attack on me. I think they would have done me very serious harm if they had caught me in the village. I did not see what was the effect of my shot. I was in khaki breeches and blue putties, and a dark grey coat.

THE ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

Mr. Hamilton then passed an order. It seems to me he recorded that the apprehension of danger was most reasonable. There were thirty or forty men armed with sticks and sickles; accused was in an open field where he could be struck down from behind; he had been pursued and pelted for some distance; and he was at the moment alone. I do not see what else he could have done. The crowd's own numbers gave it courage, and under such circumstances, when a man goes down he sometimes never gets up again. In my opinion accused was in very serious danger indeed.

The question, then, comes whether for the purpose of defence it was necessary to inflict the harm which he actually did inflict. Under section 100 this question does not arise at all, and I think it only necessary to say that I do not think the accused can have had the *slightest* knowledge that he was likely to cause death. He believed he was firing No. 8 shot. He was certainly intending to fire low. The facts that he fired No. 3 shot, and that two or three of the pellets penetrated vital spots seem to me, under the circumstances, facts for which he can hardly be blamed. I do not think that the circumstances allowed any time for deliberation, and if they had the contingency of death was very remote. Of course there was no intention to cause death, and the death seems to me a consequence that could not be reasonably expected at the time. Even reckoning the death as a probable consequence, it would be covered by sec. 100 P.C.

Udder the circumstances I decide that accused's action was covered by section 100 P. C., and that therefore no offence has been committed. I discharge him under section 209 C. P. C.

ORDER FOR FURTHER INQUIRY.

On the 25th ult. the Hon. Mr. F. R. S. Collier having examined the records, passed the following order:—On examining this record I am not satisfied that the right of private defence justified the act, and I consider that the evidence of the other witnesses who alleged that Kochi Khan was shot in his own house should have been taken and judicially considered. I, therefore, direct that a notice be served upon Surgeon-Captain Pearse to appear in my Court on January 2nd, 1894, and show cause why a further enquiry should not be made under section 437 C. P. C.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, DEC. 12.

1st Life Guards.—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. Sir S M Lockhart, Bart., to be Lieut-Col, vice Col the Hon C C G Byng, retired.

Royal Engineers.—Superintending Clerk J. Frost to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice J H Bailey.

Coast Battalion.—Hon Lieut J H Bailey, from Quartermaster, Royal Engineers to be Lieutenant.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt D S Stewart is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer.

Suffolk Regt.—Sec-Lieut C P Wynter is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut A H O Spence is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut F L Ormanjis seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Major A S Chapman retires on retired pay; Capt G H Chibbindall, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be major, vice A S Chapman.

West India Regt.—Lieut H W Marsden is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Gent Cadt A B Murison, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut H W Marsden.

Staff Col (local Brig-Genl Indian) M. Prothero, C B, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, to be A D C. to the Queen, vice Col Sir E R C Bradford, K C B, K C S I, Indian Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List). Col J Alleyne, C B, now an Assistant Adjt-General, to be a Brigadier-General Staff to command the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, and to have the temporary rank of Major General whilst so employed (which appointment is substituted for that of Major-General on the Staff), in succession to Major-Gen A H King, C B, R A, who is about to vacate in consequence of retirement.

Memoranda—The grant of the local rank of Colonel and temporary rank of Major-General to Lieut-Col W P Tomkins, C I E, R E, whilst employed as Director-Geeeral of Military Works, India, bears date April 12, 1893, and not as stated in the Gazette of Aug 1 1893; Col A D Currie, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, retire on retired pay. The following Lieut-Colonels, from half-pay, retire on retired pay:—Col F H Williamson, A W Simpson, W H Cunliffe. Qrmr and Hon Capt T Trout, half-pay, is placed on retired pay Qrmr and Hon Lieut G Johnson, the Gloucestershire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col W Hill to be Mafor-General. The following Major-Generals are transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List:—W Hill, B R Chambrs, G H Prendergast. The following Colonels to be Major-Generals:—C S Maclean, C B, C I E, E Faunce, C B, R B P P Campbell. C B.

Indian Army.—The following Colonels to be Major-Generals:—H A M'Nair Bengal Infantry; C S Steward. Madras Cavalry; W F Bartleman, Bengal Infantry; (local Major-Genera) Sir R C Low, K C B, Bengal Cavalry.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—R B Maconochie, to Marathon (Jan 1, 1894).

Commanders—H J Keane, to Galatea (Dec 22); C S Nicholson, to Devastation (Jan 1894).

Lieutenants—J G Bremer; to Ringdove, in command (Jan 1, 1894); W W Smythe, to Excellent, additional (Dec 12); C H Dare, to Lapwing, undated; G E S Potch (G) to Colossus (Dec 14); H H Bruce, A R Guest, H A Lyall, and G S Hockin, to Marathon, additional, W J W Steward (N), to Vivid, additional, W R Willis (N), to Ringdove, additional (Jan 1)

Midshipman—R C L Owen, to Resolution (Dec 6).

Staff Commanders—R G Roe, to Vivid, additional (Dec 16); W J Symonds, to Liffey (Dec 12).

Fleet Engineer—H G Bourke, to Victory, additional (Dec 9).

Staff Engineer—G F Laird, to Raleigh (Dec 9)

Engineers—A V Blake, to Victory, additional (Dec 9); C J James, to Havock, R K Herbert, to Revenge (Dec 11); C J Hay, to Mohawk (Dec 11).

Assistant Engineer—W L Moore, probationary, to Vivid (Dec 13).

Fleet Paymaster—J Carlisle to Duke of Wellington, F L M Dyer to Alexandra, additional (Jan 1 1894).

Staff Paymasters—H A Malaker, to Colossus (Jan 1, 1894); C Vawdray, to Lion (Jan 1 1894).

Paymasters—W J A J Robinson, to Duke of Wellington (Jan. 1, 1894); W E E Reid, to Marathon (Jan 1, 1894).

Assistant-Paymasters.—J E Jones, to Ringdove, T Seaman, to Excellent (Jan 1, 1894); A H Veitch, to Lapwing, W F Hammond, to Alexandra, G H D Sarratt, to Boadicea, supernumerary (Jan 1, 1894).

Clerk—R H G Phillips, to Alexandra (Jan 1.)

Assistant-Clerks—G B Keenan, G A Miller, C R Harvey, R W Woodeson, and W F Culliman, to Victory, H W E Manisty and W G Littlejohns, to Wildfire, F A Cornford and A R Jenkin, to Vivid (Jan 15, 1894.)

Gunners—J Endicott, to Vivid (additional) (Dec 5); H E Kent, to Scout (Dec 3) M P Morrison and R Cowle to Vivid (additional)) (both Dec 7); W Pollington, to Victoria for Duke of Wellington (Dec 17); D Sullivan, to Excellent (Dec 17); J. Titherldge, to Victory for Nelson (Dec 17).

Chief Boatswain—R Miller, to Melampus (Dec 5).

Carpenter—J H Bennett, to Boadicea (Dec 7).

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

MONSON'S TRIAL.

SECOND DAY.

JAMES Dunn, watchmaker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, deposed that he was at Ardlamont on a holiday and occupied part of the school-house with his half-sister. He saw Monson, Hambrough, and a third person, whom he did not know, on the road. He watched them from the pantry window until they were out of sight. Hambrough jumped over a wall and picked up a rabbit, which he gave to the third person. When they passed out of sight witness went to the front window. The three went some way together and then Hambrough went off to the right and Monson and the other man to the left. Witness was not outside the house when he saw them. He pointed out the places to the witness Brand. After the men passed out of sight he heard a shot, which he thought was from the north of the wood.

Cross-examined: The rural postman told him of Hambrough's death. He had occasinally seen Monson and Hambrough shooting in the plantation together, each with a gun. If those three men had continued to walk in the same direction in which they were going when he lost sight of them they could not have met. It was five minutes after losing sight of them that he heard the shot. George Lamont, second gamekeepr at Ardlamont, spoke to Monson going to his house to get Hambrough's 20-bore gun, saying that Hambrough wanted it. Witness generally corroborated the evidence of previous witnesses as to the statements of Monson and the appearance of the ditch and the rowan tree. He was present when the wad previously mentioned was found and saw the blood upon it. It was thrown away carelessly. He identified the guns in court, which were the only guns at the mansion-house at the time. After the accident he took the guns to clean them. Monson saw him take them and made no remarks. There were no cartrtdges in either of the guns. Witness was out fishing in M'Kellar's boat with Hambrough on August 8. So far as he saw there was then no plughole in the boat. On the 10th, when he saw the boat stranded he saw the hole for the first time. It was not in the usual place for a plughole. He examined the ditch twice on the day of the death, and saw no trace of a body having fallen in it.

Cross-examined: He saw no rocks in the bay. Monson told witness that Hambrough had told him that he had cut a hole with his knife in M'Kellar's boat and plugged it. Hambrough's gun had had its stock broken by his falling on rocks while out shooting. Witness was accustomed to relieve Hambrough of his gun when he was crossing a ditch. After Hambrough's death Monson was terribly excited and distressed. Witness was not surprised to find both guns unloaded, as it was customary for sportsmen to draw the charges after having finished shooting, especially where there were children in the house. The wad witness found was for a 12-bore gun. It could not have been one for the 20-bore gun. Monson explained that Hambrough was that day trying an amberite cartridge in the 12-bore gun.

The cross-examination was directed to showing that while Monson was carrying a 20-bore gun Hambrough had been shot by the 12-bore gun, which he himself was carrying.

In re-examination witness said that when Monson went for the 20-bore gun he said it was for Hambrough. Monson did not mention the change of guns until a fortnight after his examination by the Procurator-Fiscal. M' Kellar's boat did not need a plughole; it was so light.

THE ROCKS IN ARDLAMONT BAY.

John Douglas, a gamekeeper, said he looked after the boat, and attended Mr. Hambrough while fishing. They used M'Kellar's boat. He never knew or heard of a plughole until after Hambrough's death. He had fished for 25 years in Ardlamont bay, and never saw or heard of any rocks below low-water mark on which a boat might strike. He went with George Lamont to see the place where the body had been found. He looked in the ditch for the marks of the body having fallen into it, but saw nothing of the kind.

In cross examination witness said the points or horns of the bay were rocky. He had seen Hambrough's knife, and it certainly resembled one found on the beach. It, however, was attached to a chain, and the knife found had no ring.

Dugald M'Kellar, boat hirer, spoke to lending a boat to Hambrough. It had two oars. There was no plughole in it. It did not require one. Shown a portion of the both in court, witness said the hole was too high away from the keel, and was badly cut. His boat, he found, had no marks of damage by the rocks.

Cross examined, he said it was not impossible that a boat might bump on a rock sufficiently to throw out a man standing in it and yet get no damage.

Alexandrina Shand, of Ardlamont, 22 years of age, said she saw Scott and Monson in a varnished boat on the afternoon of the day before Hambrough's death. Mrs. Monson and Hambrough were walking together on the shore. The both took the children for a sail, and then Scott and Monson had another sail for half an hour. She afterwards saw Monson walking on the shore, while Scott remained sitting in the boat, apparently resting on his oars. Monson afterwards went back in the direction of the boat, perhaps about 20 minutes later. At that time Scott had his boots and stockings off, and was pulling the boat up on the beach. Witness learnt that afternoon that Mrs. Monson was going next day to Glasgow.

Cross-examined: She knew Mrs. Monson was going to Glasgow, and had prepared orders for things required. Mrs. Monson and Hambrough, on the afternoon in question, were walking in full view of the boat in the bay, and could see all that was going on.

John Tweedlie, herring buyer, Rothesay, said he sailed over to Ardlamont bay on August 9 on business. He arrived at sunset, and saw the two boats on the beach. He started back in his boat about an hour later. He then heard voices and after he was off the shore he heard a sound as if a boat was being dragged down the beach. Later he heard two screams, apparently from the north point of the bay. He then heard a voice answering from the shore.

In cross-examination witness admitted that the scream did not indicate to him that it was from any one in distress. He took it to be some of the trawlers working, and did not think of going to inquire if any one was in danger. The screams were heard about an hour, after he started. When he last saw the boats lying on the beach the tide was just lapping them, and one was bumping. It was possible that such bumping might have knocked a plug out of the bottom. He considered that the rocks on both sides of where the boats lay made the place dangerous.

In re-examination witness said he never came into contact with any rock in the bay below low-water mark.

Peter Galbraith, fisherman, Tighnabruaich, said he was well acquainted with Ardlamont bay. There were no rocks below low-water mark. Most of the rocks were covered at high water, and were dry at half-tide. One rocky ridge at the north and sloped gradually, and he found 4 ft. of water at high tide on it. There was no rock in the vicinity of the dyke whence a man would have to swim 200 or 300 yards to the shore. There was no rock where a man could be cast from which it would be necessary to launch another boat to bring him ashore.

James M'Phee, "boots" at Tighnabruaich hotel, spoke to the arrival of Scott by the steamer on Aug. 8. He got off at the wrong pier, and witness drove him to the next pier. When Monson met them Scott seemed annoyed. Witness saw Scott again on the day of the death. When he left Ardlamont he seemed a nervous man.

Hugh Carmichael, groom at Ardlamont, spoke of driving with Monson to Kames to meet Scott, and then going on further to meet him coming from Tighnabruaich. He drove Scott to Tighnabruaich after Hambrough's death.

In cross-examinatinon witness said he saw Monson after the accident. He was mostly crying.

James Donald, engineer and shipbuilder, Paisley, spoke as to the purchase of the yacht Alert. After some correspondence his firm received a letter from Monson on July 24, saying that he and Hambrough had decided to buy the yacht at 1,200*l*. This was concluded, and the arrangement was that they were to be told when the yacht was required. The price had not been paid. On Aug. 8 he saw Monson on board the South-Western boat with another person. He told witness it was a person from the estate office going down to see Hambrough. Between Tighnabruaich and Kames Monson asked witness if he had seen the fellow go ashore. A dog-cart was waiting at Kames and Monson drove away toward Tighnabruaich.

In cross-examination witness said he was introduced to Hambrough in June. Hambrough explained how an accident took place while he was carrying his gun. He showed how he carried it. He was holding the gun in his right hand about 18in, from the muzzle, with the muzzle turned upward. The gun went off when he was holding it in that way, and he had a very narrow escape. The charge went past his head. The lock had snapped. Hambrough said that was the way he generally carried his gun.

Jessie M'Leod, housekeeper, Ardlamont, said Mrs. Monson ordered her to prepare a bedroom for a gentleman on Aug. 8. She gave his name as Scott. He was treated as an ordinary gentleman. He was well-dressed.

Cross-examined, witness said Hambrough and Monson were on friendly terms, and often out shooting together.

THE SKULL EXAMINED.

James McNaughton, gunmarker, Edinburgh, [illegible] evidence as to the skull, being taken out of [illegible] to see it, as it was not deemed desirable to bring it into court. There were, he said, appearances [illegible] around the edge of the break in the skull. [illegible] to Ardlamont on September 26, and was [illegible] to [illegible] place where Hambrough's body was said [illegible] found. The Ardlamont buttler was there, and several of the state servants. On a latter occasion Whyte and Carmichael pointed out where the body had been found, and the place pointed out corresponded in all respects with that which had been pointed out on the first occasion. The exact position of the body was on one side of a wall. That side, however, had been banked until it was nearly level with the top of the wall. There was a very gentle decline from the south-west side of the wall down to the wood below, making good enough walking. The body was not stated to have been quite on the top of the wall, but a little to the west or south-west of it. The rowan tree was in a line very nearly north, a little to the west of north, and distant from where the top of the head was said to have lain 6ft. 1in. He saw seven or eight marks in all through branches and twigs. It might be said the marks were caused by pellets or shot. He took measurements from the pellet marks.

At this point the Solicitor-general said these measurements could not be taken from memory, and Mr. Macnaughton was sent for his notes. Other witnesses were taken in the meantime.

Samuel James Parker, photographer, Ventnor, said that in October last, at the request of the Procurator-Fiscal of Argyleshire, he maid certain photographs of a skull. These photographs were produced.

Henry Arthur, district registrar of the District Probate registry, York, said there was recorded in that office the will of the late William Buckley, Stairfoot, dated September 11, 1853. There was also a codicil dated February 4, 1854, of which a sealed copy certified by him was correct.

James L. Murray, artist, Edinburgh, identified four large pencil drawing of a skull made by him. They were made under the supervision and direction of Dr. Macdonald Brown, who carefully measured everything.

Cross-examined, witness said he understood the skull was that of Lieutenant Hambrough, but he had no personal knowledge on the subject.

AN ISLE OF WIGHT WITNESS.

Hugh Jeffrey, curator of the Ventnor cemetry, said he was present when the body of Hambrough was disinterred on September 4. He saw Monson in the cemetery on August 16, the day before the funeral took place, and had a conversation with him. Witness said, "What a sad affair it was?" Monson said, "it was." Witness then inquired how it happened, and Monson said, "We were going out shooting with a fellow officer, and we got on to the ground about an hour beforehand. Mr. Hambrough in getting over a four-feet wall either struck his gun or fell with his head on it. It went of and blew out his brains. The whole thing was done in an instant." Monson said Mr. Hambrough was staying with him at the time.

Cross-examined: No one else was present when this conversation took place. Monson gave it off in the same rapid way as witness has done. Witness had not read very many newspaper paragraphs about the case. He did not take a daily paper. He got *Lloyd's Weekly*, but not always. Monson had said that fellow-officers were going down to shoot, but witness did not merely assume that it was they who were with Hambrough. Monson said, "We were going out for a day's shooting with his fellow-officers" He had not seen anything about that in the newspapers.

John Wortham, clerk in the Record department, Senior Registrar's office, High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy, London, produced a copy of the final adjudication in bankruptcy of Alfred John Monson, and spoke to the correctness of copies of the receiving order and appointment of trustee on the estate. The bankrupt was still undischarged. At the request of the judge witness left the originals of these papers.

Henry John Layton, clerk in the Probate registry, Somerset house, produced a copy of the last will of William Day, of Eversleygrath, and letters of administration of the personal estate.

Cross-examined: These documents did not show the amount of the estate. All they showed was that the gross value of the personal estate was 2,544*l*.

Donald Sharp, Sheriff-substitute at Inverary, spoke to a search being made in Ardlamont house on the day of the arrest of Monson. Two documents, now shown to him, were found in the smoking-room. These were a letter from William Wisely to A. J. Monson, dated July 19, 1893, and a proposal and declaration to the Reliance Mutual Life Assurance society for an insurance of 1,000*l*, on the life of C. D. Hambrough, dated July 27, 1893. Five pawn-tickets were found in a bureau in the smoking-room. There was a diary found that was said to belong to Monson and a bag containing his visiting cards and a letter addressed to him. These were in the parlour. During the search witness saw Mrs. Monson. He did not ask her about documents. There was a bundle of papers in the sliding drawer in the wardrobe in Mrs. Monson's own room. He glanced at them, but declined to take possession of them. That was in consequence of something Mrs. Monson said to him.

Cross-examined, as a magistrate he took two declarations from the accused. The first was in reference to the charge of murder made on August 31. The other was as to the charge of attempt to drown, and was made on October 30. Monson's agent was present on both occasions, and he acted under his advice. Much the larger part of the second was dictated word for word by the prisoner.

AN EXPERT EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. McNaughton re-entered the box to explain the spread of the pellets through the branches of the rowan tree. He had made experiments with a 12-gauge gun to test the spread of shot. From these he inferred at what distance from the rowan tree the shot had been fired. The lime and beech branches gave no basis, as the shot was here much spread. He concluded that the shot could not have been fired under 22 feet from the rowan tree. He went backwards in the line of fire with a tape passing through the centre of the pellet marked area. He then found himself at an opening in the wood, rather behind a whin bush which, indeed, he had to go round to get to the proper point. He put a man in the position where Hambroug's feet had bren found, and his head seen from behind the whin bush came in front of the injured part of the rowan tree. The ground sloped from witness gently upwards. In pointing his gun at the man he had to raise the barrel slightly. The line of damage in the trees was identical in direction with there line of fire from behind the whin bush at the man standing where Hambrough's feet were found. He therefore inferred that the shot which had damaged the trees had been fired from the opening in the brushwood behind the whin bush. Not by any possibility—emphatically said the witness—could the shot that injured the trees have been fired from the top of the wall, or from the ditch. Witness experimented with both the Ardlamont guns. Owing to the worn state of the 20-gauge the spread was much the same. Witness next gave evidence as to the character of three kinds of cartridges produced, and the sizes of their shot, and his experiments with them. He showed pieces of cardboard fired at from distances of one, two, three, six, and nine feet. In these it was shown the charge did not scatter much at such distances, but in the main passed through the cardboard in one round hole ragged at the edges. The greater the distance the wider the spread. At 18ft the appearance of a solid hole was gone altogether, and the shot spread all over the foot-square cardboard. Discoloration on the cardboard or scorching disappeared at 3ft, or under it. Witness carefully examined the injury to the skull. It was a gunshot wound. Comparing his experiments with the actual injury on the skull, he concluded that the shot was fired at a distance of 9ft, from the head. (The gap behind the whin bush referred to was 22ft. from the rowan tree.) He estimated that Hambrough when shot stood about 13ft. from the rowan tree; thus his experiment confirmed the correctness of his location of the spot from which the gun which shot Hambrough was fired. The injuries on the skull could not have been caused by a gun fired within 3ft. At that distance a small hole about 1½ in. should have been driven through the skull, the shot coming out at the other side in a solid mass. There would be no stray pellets in such a case. On the whole he could not conceive the possibility of Hambrough's wound having been self-inflicted.

The court rose close upon six o'clock.

An extraordinary claim for a large sum of money has been made against the Swedish Government by a Hanoverian gentleman, Herr Max von der Kettenburg, who says it has been owing to his family since early in the seventeenth century. His story (says the *Globe*) is that at that time Sweden was in great straits for money; and among those who advanced large loans was a Lubeck merchant named Jacob Krieves, who advanced 685,000 rix-dollars, which were to be repaid with interest within three years. The promise to pay was never kept, and after waiting patiently for two and a-half centuries the matter has been placed in the hands of the family solicitor. With interest the sum due now amounts to £200,000; but the claimant has suggested that £10,000 would be acceptable, and for that sum he would give a receipt in full.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

[illegible] well known that the coast of Scandinavia is [illegible] although the cause is unknown. Ac[illegible] M. Baudereau, a French geologist, Scan[illegible] the Baltic, and Fin land, having been under [illegible] geological times, were refrigerated, [illegible] rock is now slowly rising in temperature, [illegible] corresponding dilation, resulting in an [illegible] of the crust. Allowing a rise in temperature of [illegible] deg. C. (from zero to the present tempera[illegible] taking the co-efficient of dilation of [illegible] as a basis, he calculates the corresponding [illegible] at about 700 feet in the central parts, which [illegible] with observations made at the coast.

Recent observations at Santiago have a bearing on this question. For many years diurnal movements of the ground there have been observed, and ascribed to the action of the solar heat. From observations made by Dr. Obrecht on a plain to the south of the city, the ground to the north-east rises from noon till 9 p.m., and then sinks till 7 the next morning. Moreover, from July to September it is, on the whole, continuously raised, while from September to November the ground to the east of the observatory is raised.

The electric dog-cart of Mr. Magnus Volk, of Brighton, has been followed by the electric phaeton of M. Paul Pouchain, of Armentieres in France. The hind wheels are driven by an endless chain gearing and an electric motor fed by Dujardin accumulators, in six boxes of nine elements each. These and the motor are contained in the body of the carriage, which is controlled from the front seat by switches and brakes. One charge of the battery serves for a journey of 42 miles, at a speed of about ten miles an hour. The vehicle has already made its appearance on the streets of Paris.

M. Ch. Andre has made observations on the electric state of the higher atmosphere in fine wheather, using a balloon with an electrometer of the water-dropping type, introduced by Lord Kelvin. He concludes that in fine weather the strength of electrification in the higher atmosphere does not change with the altitude.

The "Proceedings" of the United States National Museum, No. 935, of this year, contain an account of the blind cray fishes (Cambarus pellucidus), which inhabit the caves of Southern Indians, U.S., especially the Shiloh cave, where they are sometimes found lying on the clay banks of the underground streams, with their legs outstretched and their antennæ waving gently to and fro. They were more easily caught by suddenly seizing them with the hand than with a net, and a noise did not seem to frighten them. When first taken out of the water they were of a beautiful translucent pinky white, with the alimentary tract shining through of a blue tint, but they soon lost these colours. The number of their spines varied much, and some from Hayfield's cave in Monroe County had none at all.

Dr. Lawrence Hamilton has collected observation showing that fishes can withstand a comparatively high temperature and live. Spallanzani found river carp enjoying water at 106 deg. Fah., but they died when it was at 116 deg. Fah. Saussure found eels in the hot springs (113 deg. Fah.) of Aise, Savoy. Dr. Davy and others have found that trout, salmon, dace, tench, and minnows die at temperatures of about 70 deg. to 90 deg. Fah. In India, carp, perch, roach, and some carnivorous fishes live in water from 90 to 115 deg. Fah. Moreover, in certain hot springs of Barbary, fishes flourish at a temperature of 172 deg. Fah., and at Manila, in water at 187 deg. Fah. Humboldt states that while travelling in South America he saw fishes thrown up alive from a volcano in water at 210 deg. Fah., but this is very hard to credit.

Prawns are known to mimic the colours of their habitat, and the effect is explicable by a general tendency in fishes to change colour, as shown by the experiments of Mr. James Hornell and others. He put specimens of the American marine stickle-back in a dark and a bright tank, and found that in the course of a week those in the bright tank changed their colour to resemble the sanded floor, whereas those in the dark tank remained unaltered. Again, some wrasses in the bright tank changed colour, so as to resemble the dark rocks in it.

M. Hua, in the "Journal de Botanique," describes a new plant from West Tropical Africa, which bears its flowers along the mid rib on the back of the leaf, a peculiarity not unlike the flowering of the lime tree. It has been called Mocquerysia, after M. Mocquerys, its discoverer, and placed in the same order as the Bixineæ, another West African plant with epiphyllous flowers.

Prometheus has the reputation of bringing fire down from heaven, and the connection with lightning is obvious; but this may have arisen from the early men having recognised that fire and lightning were similar. How did men first learn to make fire? Was it by friction or by electricity, or in other words, by lightning? A recent observation of Professor O. F. Cook, of Huntingdon, U. S., made in Siberia, throws new light on the subject. He finds that the Gola Indians do not use firesticks, as many other savages do, but carefully preserve fire as the ancient Greeks did. When a stroke of lightning sets fire to anything they hasten to secure a light from it, and putting out all the fires in the village, kindle them again with the new fire. Lightning is very common in the Gola country, where in some seasons there are five or six thunderstorms in a day.

Mr. I. B Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has published some interesting observations on the limits of trees in the country between Lake Winnipeg and the Athabasca River. White spruce (Picæ alba) is the leading timber tree in the region. It occurs from Riding and Duck Mountains, in Northern Manitoba, north-westward to the great forest region between the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers, thence westward beyond the Athabasca. Its northern limit is reached at, or south of the "height of land," north of the upper part of Churchill River. It occurs on the shores of Lake Athabasca, but to no great distance from the lake. Black spruce (Picea nigra), a smaller tree, grows in the lowlands everywhere throughout the forest regions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Its northern limit has not been traced. Balsam fir (Abies balsamea) grows to a large size between the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers in the district of Saskatchewan. Tamarac (Larix Americana) grows in the swamps on the northern edge of the prairie region up to Lake Athabasca. Cedar (Tuhya occidentalis) has its north-western limit east of Lake Winnipeg, but clumps occur on the ridge between Winnipegosis and Cedar lakes. Red pine Pinus resinosa) has its north-western limit east of Lake Winnipeg, but a grove occurs on Black Island in the lake. Scrub pine (Pinus Banksiana) is the principal tree of the rocky and sandy tract from Churchill River northward to Black River, where it grows to a height of 20 to 40 feet, with a diameter of 8 to 12 inches. On the level sandy plains it forms "pine barrens" of scattered trees, with no underwood and little fallen timber, thus giving a parklike aspect to the country.

The whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis are situated in the Strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italian Apulia, and although dangerous to the mariner of the ancient world, are not very formidable in the present day. The whirlpool of Scylla lies at the base of the cliffs on which stands the village of Scylla. The circling waters have worn the cliff into caves, which in heavy seas emit sounds like the barking of a dog. Charybdis is near the port of Messina, nine sea miles from Scylla, and, according to Signor Spallanzani, is 500 ft. deep. The old danger in sailing between them has recently been explained by M. Keller, an engineer, who shows that the currents in the Strait depend both on tide and wind. The currents are strong because the tide is low in the Ionian Sea when it is high in the Tyrrhenian Sea, and *vice versa*, and whirlpools, more or less energetic, are formed at various points of the Strait. When the wind is from the south-east, the waters pour from the Ionian Sea into the Strait, and form whirlpools north of the port of Messina, and also near Faro, where ships at anchor are sometimes carried out to sea, and borne by the current on the rocks of Calabria, towards the point of Pezzo, a little farther off than Scylla. It is probable, therefore, that the ancient meant by Charybdis the casual whirlpools near the port of Messina, and by Scylla those at Point Pezzo. Between these two points the currents are extremely rapid, strong, and variable. The danger is really serious for sailing vessels which were all the ancients had, and an inexperienced pilot might, in avoiding Charybdis, find himself in Scylla.

During a stay in Tunisia, M. Vercoutre discovered that the tattoo marks on the faces and limbs of the natives, representing a human figure, are really an imitation of the manikin found on the monuments of Phœnicia and Carthage, which archoeologists call the "Symbol of the Punic Trinity."

It is proposed to erect a monument to Emin Pasha in the Silesian town of Neisse, to commemorate his long labours as a naturalist, traveller, and administrator in Africa.

Miss Bertha Lamme, of Springfield, Mass., has obtained the diploma of electrical engineer from the State University of Ohio, and she has been engaged by the well-known Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburg, one of the greatest electrical corporations of the United States.

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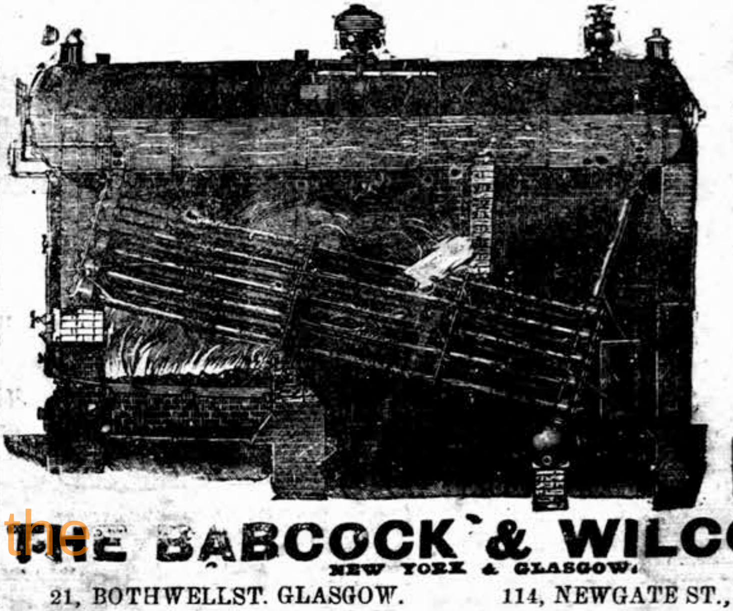

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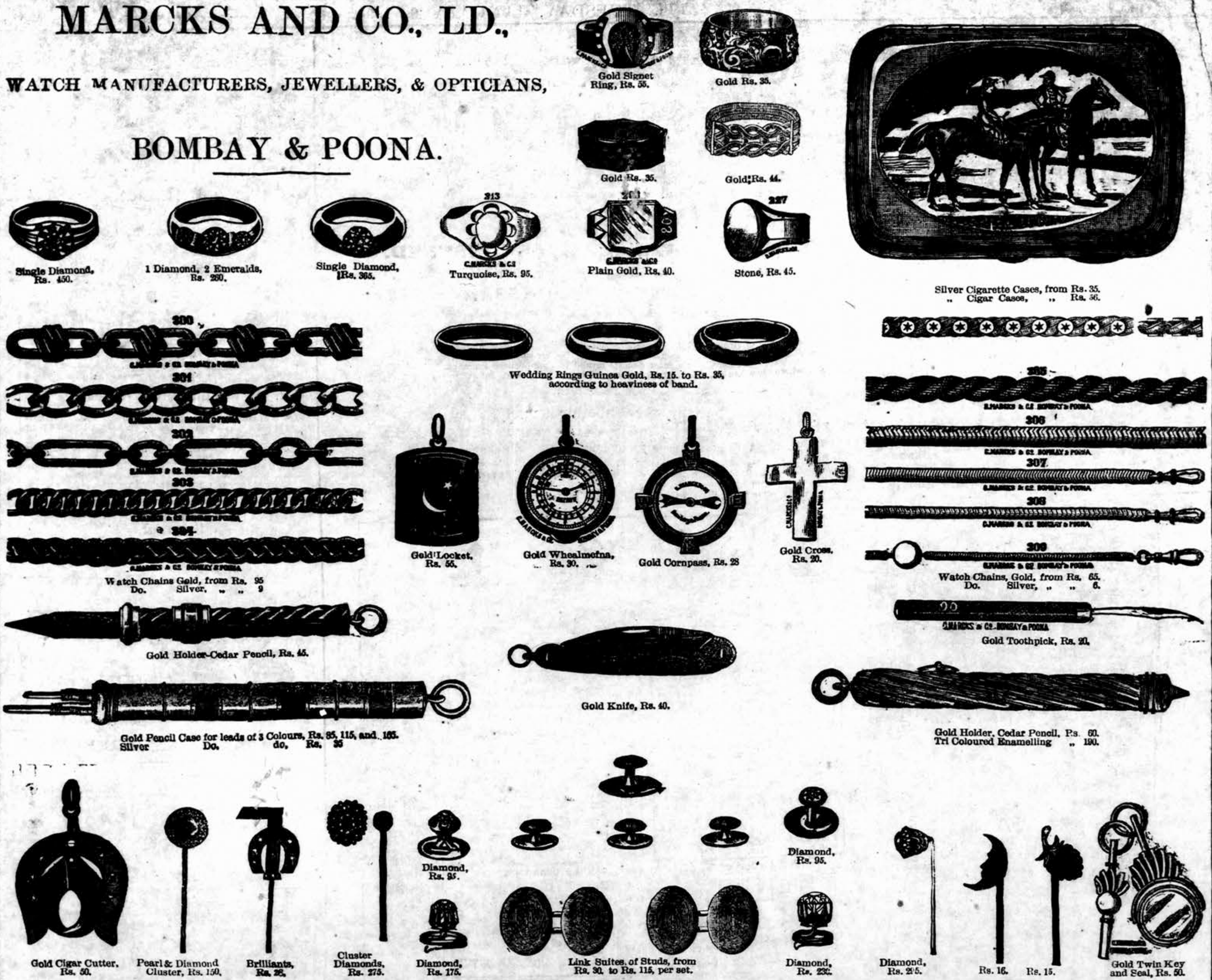
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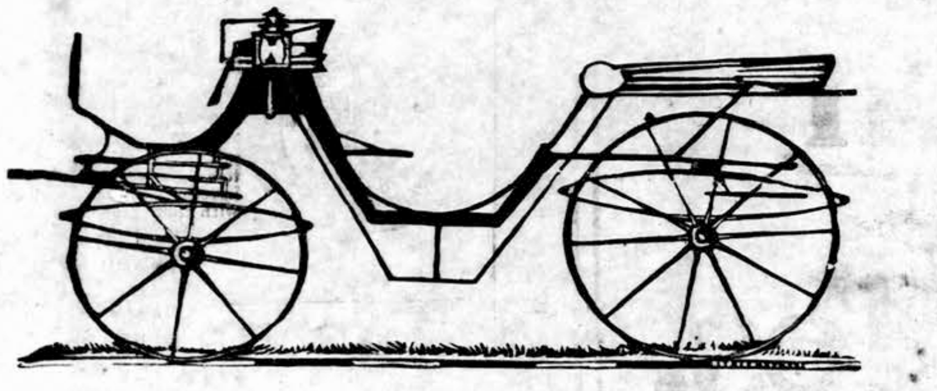

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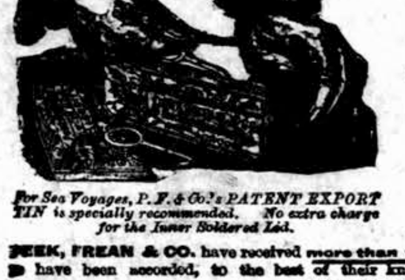

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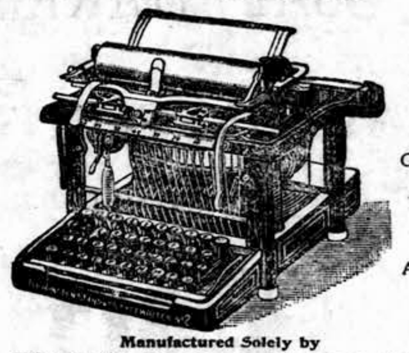

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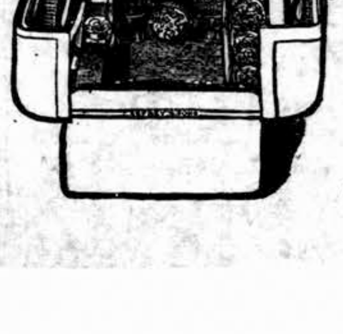

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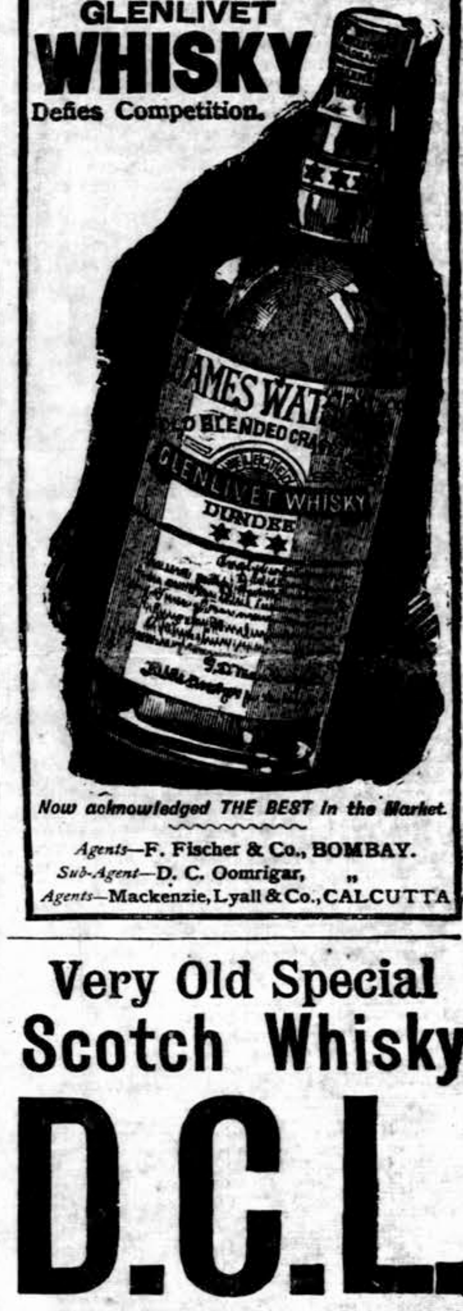

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